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COURT MARTIAL IS NOW SEEN IN JAPANESE CASE

Arrests Made in Alleged Naval Affairs Revelations Fail to Quiet Stir Caused by Demands of the General Public

TROUBLE IN THE DIET

Disturbances Renewed in the Proposition to Make a Reduction in Item in Budget Relating to Armament Appropriation

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO—Excitement over the naval scandals still continues and the arrest of five naval officers, including an admiral, has not tended to calm it. The government is preparing to submit the evidence to an investigation, and in the course of this it may be necessary to call a court martial.

An arrangement will also have to be made for sifting the charges which have been made against Pooley, Reuter's agent in Japan, who is accused of having levied blackmail on a German firm, which in turn is accused of having corrupted Japanese officials in order to obtain the execution of naval contracts. The greatest reticence is shown in government circles respecting the investigation and the fact that the difficulties are in a way international has undoubtedly had the effect of causing even greater caution.

The government appears to have the mob under complete control, but grave disturbances have taken place in the Diet itself. The Kokuminto, or opposition, had demanded a reduction of 30,000,000 yen in the naval expenditure. Seiyukai, or government, party accepted the amendment for a reduction of 18,000,000 yen.

When the decision of the government was made known disturbances manifested themselves in the Diet itself. The Kokuminto complained that their objections had received no consideration at all. The controversy became so heated that physical force was resorted to, and this ended in the destruction of the ballot boxes by the opposition.

When the House adjourned no progress had been made in the matter.

ZANZIBAR BISHOP OFFERS SOLUTION IN KIKUYU MATTER

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Bishop of Zanzibar has addressed a letter to the primate in which he sets forth what he believes to be a possible solution of the Kikuyu controversy.

He takes some exception to the archbishop's published statement of his opinion and explains that he never meant the conduct of the bishops of Mombasa and Uganda to be subjected to public investigation, unless they had previously refused to submit to the judgment of the church.

STANFORD SHOWS GRADUATE SCHOOL GROWTH IN YEAR

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Stanford University's increasing popularity as a school for graduate study is evinced by the statistics presented by the university directory, which has just come off the university press, says the Examiner. There are 215 graduate students registered in the university as against 164 last year, while the total registration figures show an increase of 125 students over last year.

The law school shows 296 students enrolled—154 in the prelegal department and 142 taking straight law. The economics department is second with 189 students. One hundred and forty-six are registered in the civil engineering department.

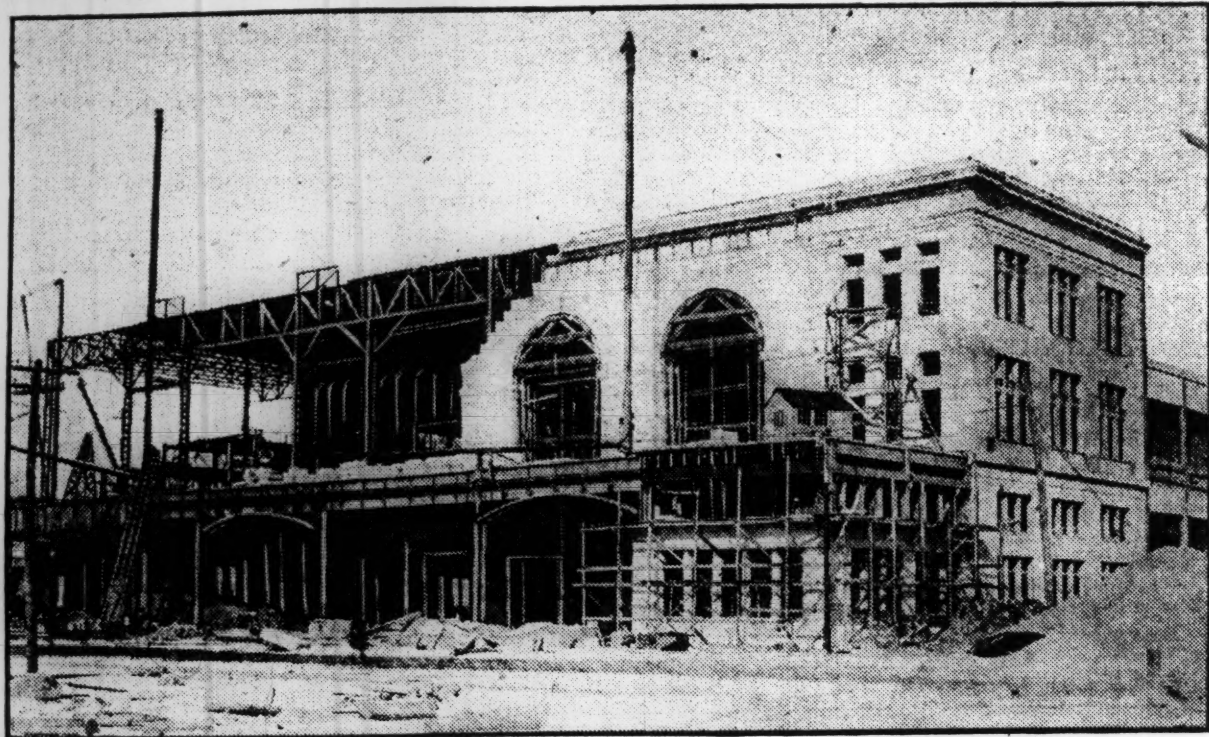
Of the 11 other countries represented, Japan leads with 18 students. Forty-two states, three territories and one district send representatives to Stanford.

SACRAMENTO MAY GIVE COMPETITION FOR FOUNTAIN DESIGN

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—With the decision of the state supreme court granting the Florence Coleman bequest of \$20,000 to the city for the purpose of erecting a fountain for birds and animals, City Commissioner E. M. Wilder has proposed, says the Union, that the city hold a competition to obtain a design for the fountain.

For this sum Commissioner Wilder believes that the city can erect a fine fountain. He points out that besides bringing beautiful designs for the fountain, the competition would be a big advertising feature for Sacramento.

WORK ON PIER HOUSE PROGRESSING



Where offices of Commonwealth docks will be, connecting with Summer street extension by viaduct

Walls of the headhouse of the new state pier at South Boston are going up and the arches on the upper level are rounding into shape as far as the white stone extends across the 360-foot front. On this level the new viaduct now building from Summer street extension will connect so that vehicles may drive on to the pier.

The headhouse stands higher than the pier proper and includes offices for express and shipping companies. The main entrance on the upper level is on the lines of a triumphal arch flanked by two Doric columns. There are to be three Roman arches on each side.

PLAN AGAIN TO SET UP BALKAN ALLIANCE FAILS

Russia's Efforts to Reestablish Former Conditions Defeated Because of Allies' Reluctance to Readmit Rumania

SITUATION CHANGED

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

BELGRADE—For weeks past Russia has been making an attempt to reestablish the Balkan alliance on its old basis with the possible admission of Rumania. This effort has ended in failure owing to the unwillingness of King Ferdinand's late allies to readmit him to their councils.

The place of Bulgaria has now been definitely taken by Rumania and the position of Greece and Serbia is probably considerably strengthened by the exchange.

GREEK COUNCIL DETERMINES ON STRONGER FLEET

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

ATHENS—M. Venezelos, who has returned to Athens from his European tour, was present Sunday at the King's council. It is understood that he expressed himself as on the whole satisfied with his tour and explained that he did not think there was the smallest fear that Turkey would now make an attack on the Aegean islands. At the same time, in order to leave nothing to chance, the council has determined to strengthen the Greek fleet.

PORTE'S ANSWER TO POWERS' NOTE IS SATISFACTORY

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Porte today acknowledged the note of the great powers with reference to the Aegean islands.

The reply is on the whole satisfactory and, whilst regretting the decision regarding Chios and Mitylene, leaves no room for believing that any attempt will be made to attack Greece.

LOS ANGELES HAS REALTY PUBLICITY

LOS ANGELES—The board of governors of the Los Angeles realty board, so the Tribune announces, has created a new department by the appointment of Warren McIntire as publicity manager. The board has started the publication of a small weekly newspaper called The Million Maker.

Mr. McIntire is also publicity manager for the Los Angeles Advertising Club. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, Press Club and other associations.

M. BRIAND'S NEW PARTY HOLDS ITS FIRST FIELD DAY AT HAVRE

Leader of New Organization and Former Premier Barthou Urge Policy of Conciliation—Preparation of Opponents to Break Up the Meeting Fail

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

PARIS—The electoral battle has now commenced and will continue intermittently until the votes have been cast in April. Yesterday the Rue Duguesne, in other words, M. Briand's new party, held their first field day at Havre.

M. Briand was accompanied by former Premier Barthou and M. Cheron, formerly minister of labor.

Elaborate attempts had been made to break up their meeting, one enterprising opponent having purchased many thousands of whistles and drilled camelots in the use of them. The police, however, had taken all the necessary precautions and the meetings themselves passed off peacefully, the surplus energy of the respective parties being worked off in certain scurrilous in the streets.

M. Barthou, in addressing the electorate laid peculiar stress on the manner in which the protestations of M. Doumergue's ministry had been falsified in office. In opposition the three years law was an anathema; in office the three years law was to be loyally supported. In opposition the military loan was the policy of

Wastrels; in office the military loan became a pledge to be fulfilled.

Then M. Barthou turned to the great policy of conciliation which is the center plank of the new party's platform. In times of peace, he declared, it was necessary to prepare for war, so when the country was at peace its political leaders ought to be engaging in welding it into unity so as to be prepared to face the foe, if one should spring up, with a united front.

The effect of M. Barthou's speech was driven home by M. Briand. It was possible, he declared, that the Federation Des Gauches, to adopt the official title of the new party, would never have been brought about had it not been that the very existence of the country was at stake. It had become absolutely necessary to strengthen the military forces of France and the party which had just been formed was determined to stand by the three years law to the very last.

The country realized the necessity for this, and would stand by them, in spite of the fact that there was a body of politicians left in the country who could not rise above an effort to make the dangers of their native land an opportunity for attempted party victory.

BOSTON TRANSIT BOARD SERVICE TALK OF HEARING

Senator Horgan Argues for His Bill to Abolish This Commission, Giving Its Work to the Public Service Board

PROF. SWAIN DEFENDS

That the Boston transit commission should be abolished and its work turned over to the public service commission is the opinion of Senator Francis J. Horgan of Boston who appeared today at the State House before the committee on metropolitan affairs in support of his petition to accomplish this result. At the same time the committee had before it two bills, one to extend the term of the commission, and the other on the membership of that commission.

James F. Jackson, counsel for the Bay State Railway Company, speaking at the invitation of the chairman of the committee, said he felt that the commission, instead of being weakened, ought to be strengthened in the jurisdiction it exercises.

Because the continuation of the commission is an unnecessary financial burden on the city of Boston, and also because its work is practically completed were among the reasons given by Senator Horgan why the commission should be abolished. The commission is receiving little less than \$100 a meeting once a week, the purposes of which, he said, are not of any moment at present. He said he believed that the Boston subway and elevated system is the worst in the country, and this was due primarily to the failure of the transit commission to look ahead. The letting of the contract of the Cambridge subway was an additional evidence of its inefficiency, he declared.

In answer to the chairman, Senator Horgan said he believed that the public service commission might easily undertake the additional work, as a great part of it would be done by subordinates, besides which, he asserted, the commission is getting well paid.

WELLESLEY HAS LARGE INCREASE IN TOWN VALUES

New Buildings Show Greatest Percentage of Gain and Rise in Land Assessment Is Another Factor in Community Growth

SCHOOL SETS A MARK

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Increase, shown in the annual report of Wellesley, made public today, in a total valuation for the year 1913 of \$10,330,577, is \$738,558 over 1912. New buildings added \$460,000 to the valuation, the assessment on land was increased \$150,000, and the balance of the increase was in personal property. The total valuation of property of Wellesley College, exempt from taxation, is \$4,157,612, an increase of about \$575,000. The buildings are valued at \$2,559,612 and the personal property at \$1,598,238. The income of the college for the year has been \$664,327 and the expenses \$665,131.

The largest expenditure of the town has been for schools, \$56,200. The school enrollment Dec. 1, 1913, is a record in the town—1062 pupils, of which 211 are in the high school.

Decrease in the total net town debt of \$315,169, is \$25,274.

In the last three years this debt has

(Continued on page five, column one)

MR. MELLEN TELLS REASONS WHY HE CANNOT TESTIFY AT HEARING

Public Service Commission Chairman Receives a Letter Saying Former New Haven System President's Time Is Limited to Federal and State Court Questions

So far there is no indication that the hearing on the "other expenses" of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad will be resumed at an early date. Today Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the public service commission, received a communication from Charles S. Mellen, former president of the road, stating that he could not attend because his time is taken up entirely with federal and state court questions.

Written from his home in New Haven, Conn., the letter in longhand covers two pages and one half of foolscap. It states that Mr. Mellen has little knowledge of the vouchers referred to in the hearing and that a large part of the expenses at the Boston office were simply approved by him because they came from responsible officials.

Mr. Mellen says: "Your favor of the 10th instant did not reach me until this noon (Feb. 15) as I have been in New York all the week in attendance upon my counsel and in almost constant conference."

"I have no secretary now and my mail is not forwarded, which will explain any seeming neglect in the delay in my reply."

"There is no thought on my part that anything I might say before the commission would prejudice my cases in either the federal or state courts and I did not need your assurance that I would have all the protection the commission could grant in case there were attempted anything which might seem unfair under the circumstances, and my inability to appear before you is solely because of the almost constant demand upon my

WOMEN'S CLUBS TO INTEREST WOMEN FOR EDUCATION

Betterment of the Schools Is Primal Purpose of New Work by Department on Information

To acquaint the women of Massachusetts with educational problems as they never have been, and arouse them to such an interest in the schools that it will have a sound reaction upon the schools themselves, is the object of an aggressive work that is being organized by the education department of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston, has been made chairman recently and under her direction the plan is to put the work on a basis that shall be not theoretical merely but practical and immediate in its effect.

To aid in the spread of the work a list of subjects covering the more important educational topics of the day has been prepared. Each member of the department is to make a special study of one or more and then endeavor to arouse an interest in it among the federated clubs of the state.

To aid in this work, particularly to aid clubs in systematic educational study the department is issuing a small bulletin which it calls "The Graphlet." The first number is just out. It is devoted to vocational education. The second Graphlet will be issued by about the middle of March.

time by my counsel and the fact that the term of court at which my case should be called for trial begins at Bridgeport, Conn., court on the 17th, and it is necessary I be within easy reach at all times.

I have little knowledge of the vouchers in question. I personally had nothing to do in the way of giving directions or receiving reports from those who are employed, many, indeed most of the names are those of persons whom I have never met.

I was personally conversant of the employment of Professor Wyman and Mr. Wardwell and had much to do with the matter, the advertising was properly chargeable to me as far as responsibility is concerned.

Mr. Wardwell has testified regarding his employment substantially as I recalled it.

Practically all of the other matters touched upon I can throw no additional light upon. They were a part of the expenses, largely of our Boston office and were approved by me, if at all, because they came to me from responsible officials, certified to be correct, or with personal assurance of such officials that they were proper and should be correct.

I have no wish to express to the commission regarding any delay in its report as a result of its investigations, but much regret my time is so occupied with matters of such permanent importance, I must give them attention to the exclusion of all others until they are out of the way.

(Signed) Truly yours
C. S. MELLEN.

CONTRACT TO BE AWARDED TO NAVY YARD TODAY IS REPORT

WASHINGTON—Today's report from the navy department, so far as Massachusetts congressmen have been able to ascertain, is that Secretary Daniels will award the supply ship contract to the Boston navy yard today. It is further said that the department will recommend to Congress an appropriation of \$148,000 to equip the yard. The transport contract will go to the Philadelphia yard, it is said.

Believing that there is still no doubt

but that the proposed government supply ship will be built at the Charlestown yards, Mayor Curley issued a statement in which he explains his action in announcing that the contract was sure to come here. He says Secretary Daniels promised if the revised bid of the Charlestown yard was within the estimate of the naval construction board he would give the work to Boston.

Urging Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy department, to do his utmost to have the contract for the government supply ship awarded to the Charlestown navy yard because its bid was \$135,000 less than the lowest bidder, it would help to relieve the unemployed and all business organizations are in sympathy with it, John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, today sent a letter to Washington.

Y. M. C. A. OFFERS A SALES COURSE

Several of the leading sales managers of Boston have combined in offering a course under the auspices of the school of commerce and finance of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Edward E. Fowler, C. K. Woodbridge, sales manager of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, E. M. Fisher, supervisor of selling, William Filene's Sons Company, and Franklin W. Ganse, will lecture.

The opening talk will be held tomorrow at the Y. M. C. A. at 7:15 p. m.

ARGUMENTS FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE GIVEN BY MANY

Former Governor Curtis Guild in Communication to Lawmakers Tells Why He Thinks Women Should Have Their Ballot

OTHER PLEAS MADE

Labor Is Represented as Championing the Cause and Socialist Party Speakers Tell Its Stand—Large Crowds Attend

Setting forth that it would bring out an untrammelled opinion, former Governor Curtis Guild in a communication read at the hearing before the legislative committee on constitutional amendments today at the State House advocated a state-wide vote on woman suffrage to be submitted to both women and men. So many attended the debate on the question that the place of hearing had to be changed from the committee room to room 240, the largest in the building.

At 1:30 this afternoon the hearing adjourned until 7:30 p. m. at the same place.

At the opening of the hearing, Senator Hobbs of Worcester, chairman of the legislative committee on constitutional amendments, which gave the hearing, announced that to expedite things Mrs. Theresa A. Crowley of Brookline, would be considered as having charge of the hearing on behalf of the petitioners and former Senator George L. Barnes of Weymouth in charge of the side for the opposition.

Henry Sterling, legislative counsel for the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, was the first speaker in behalf of equal suffrage. He said he desired to place organized labor in this state on record as being in favor of woman suffrage. This step he believed to be desired by the vast majority of the 100,000 voters in the commonwealth who are enrolled members.

For the Socialists of Massachusetts, Fred B. Chase, who is secretary of the Socialists' organization in the state, related how that party has been in favor of woman suffrage from the beginning of its organization. At the very first national convention ever held by the Socialists he said there were women among the delegates.

Miss Ellen Hayes, professor at Wellesley College, devoted her remarks largely to emphasizing that women should be

(Continued on page nine, column one)

KING OF GREECE HAS PLANS DRAWN FOR A NEW ATHENS

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON—Thomas H. Mawson has been requested by the King of the Hellenes to prepare plans for the remodeling of Athens.

It is understood, the Times declares, that the new plans will provide for a great railway station superseding all existing stations, also the erection of new law courts, waterworks and boulevards.

TIDAL INDICATOR TO BE DEFERRED

WASHINGTON—The tidal indicator which the Boston Chamber of Commerce is seeking for Boston harbor will have to wait until next session of Congress for action, Representative W. F. Murray is advised by Chairman Adamson of the commerce committee. No aids to navigation will be considered by the committee this session, the way having been cleared for trust and railroad legislation.

MYSTIC SURVEY TO BE PROVIDED

WASHINGTON—Representative John J. Rogers is assured by Chairman Sparkman of the rivers and harbors committee, that the appropriation in the rivers and harbors bill for a survey of Mystic river "from the mouth of Island End river so far as practicable" will insure a complete undertaking.

Mr. Rogers wanted the ambiguity of the language cleared.

TUG POTOMAC IS ABANDONED

QUINCY, Mass.—The U. S. naval tug Potomac, caught in the ice in the Bay of Islands Feb. 5, was abandoned Saturday, according to advices reaching here today. The crew landed at Bonne Bay.

QUINCY INVESTIGATES FIRE

QUINCY, Mass.—Cause of the fire which damaged two rooms in the Adams building in City square yesterday is being investigated. A general alarm was sounded.

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MONITOR

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Direct Suspensory Veto Is Proposed for Ulster People

O'BRIEN PLAN
TO SETTLE BY
CONSENT TOLD

Cork Member of Parliament Convinced That All-for-Ireland Party Concessions Would Carry Bill Without Election

DETAILS EXPLAINED

(Special to the Monitor)
CORK, Ireland—Speaking in the city hall, Cork, recently, William O'Brien said that he had come there to stand his trial before the people of Cork, but he had arrived at the assize court only to find that it was the crown prosecutors who had thrown up their briefs and fled for their lives.

Going on to speak of the present position of the home rule question, Mr. O'Brien said that, by no possibility, could the bill in its present shape be now passed into law, except by consent or after a general election, and Mr. O'Brien's friends had done everything that could be done to make a settlement by consent all but impossible when they obstructed Lord Loreburn's peace proposals.

He was absolutely convinced that if the concessions the All-for-Ireland party proposed were put forward with the authority of the government, they would carry the bill so amended, and that in no other way would it be possible for them to carry it without a general election. They would insist upon the government boldly and honestly offering those concessions, and then, if they were rejected, appealing for the approval of England on a referendum, with the certainty that they must command the approval of all rational men in Great Britain and among the protestants of Ireland.

In a letter to the Cork Free Press Mr. O'Brien, defining the terms of his proposed settlement by consent, says they propose, for an experimental term of five years, to give the Ulster party which would remain in the imperial Parliament, a direct suspensory veto upon any bill of the Irish Parliament, unless and until it should either be approved or rejected by a resolution of the imperial Parliament to be passed

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Way Down East," 8:10.
CASTLE—"Stop Thief," daily 2:10, 8:10.
COLONIAL—"The Doll Girl," 8.
CORT—"When Dreams Come True," 8:15.
HOLDEN—"The New Henrietta," 8.
KATHY—"Vaudeville," daily 2, 8.
MAJESTIC—"Within the Law," 8.
PARK—"The Argyle Case," 8.
PLYMOUTH—"Under Cover," 8:05.
VICTORY—"Raymond Hitchcock," 8.

Concerts

Monday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Miss Katharine Goodson.
Wednesday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Raymond Haven.
Thursday, Tremont Temple, 8 p. m., last concert Tremont Temple course: Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., second concert Cecilia Society, Alvin Schroeder, cellist, assisting.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., concert by Eugene Sayre, violinist; Leopold Godowsky, pianist; and Jean Gerardy, cellist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., Mme. Gertrude Metzger, contralto, and Apollo Club, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Operas

Monday, 7 p. m., "Meistersinger."
Wednesday, 8 p. m., "The Love of Three Kings."
Friday, 7:30 p. m., "Don Giovanni."
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Manon"; 8 p. m., "Butterfly."
Sunday, 8 p. m., operatic concert, Miss Maudie Tevye, principal soloist.
Other Entertainments
Tremont Temple—Captain Scott's South pole pictures, 2, 8.
Jordan hall—Lieut. O'Flaherty lectures on Mexico and Philippines, 8.
Lorimer hall—Meyer London talks on Legal and Social Justice, 8.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
RELAICO—"Miss Frances Starr."
BOOTH—"Omar."
COHAN—"Dash Mackay."
COMEDY—"Peg o' My Heart."
EMPIRE—"Miss Maude Adams."
GAIETY—"Young Wicked."
ELIOTT—"Help Wanted."
HARLEM—"Rule of Three."
HILTON—"William Collier."
LIBERTY—"Sari."
LITTLE—"The Pallbearer."
LONGACRE—"Maria Rosa."
LYCEUM—"Miss Billie Burke."
LYRIC—"Orelle."
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
PLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count."
SHUBERT—"A Thousand Years Ago."
WALLACKS—"Cry Me a 'Grumpy'."

CHICAGO

ADDITION—"Gilbert & Sullivan operas."
BLACKSTONE—"Dinner."
FIVE ARTS—"Irish Players."
GRAND—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
HILTON—"Miss Christie MacDonald."
STUBBINS—"The Speckled Band."

within a month after the exercise of the veto; further, to give the Ulster party the right, upon a signed requisition to the Speaker, of discussing, on a motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons, any administrative act of the Irish executive dealing with education, justice or police.

For the experimental period these powers would, Mr. O'Brien points out, give the protestant minority the direct and active protection of the imperial Parliament in a much more effectual way than they possess it at present.

"This may seem," he continues, "an unheard-of concession to a minority, and so it is. It would, in my judgment, be gladly submitted to by the best thinking men of our race in the belief that it would serve as a wholesome restraint upon an infant. We should propose to deal unsymmetrically but effectively with the question of giving the protestant minority a representation proportioned to their numbers and their natural claim for adequate protection by increasing the proposed representation in the Irish parliament to 20 for Belfast, 16 for Antrim, 8 for Armagh, 16 for Down and 8 for Londonderry, which, with a proportional vote, or better still, a cumulative vote, extended to the rest of the country, would yield a protestant minority vote of at least 60 in the Irish House of Commons.

"Here," Mr. O'Brien writes in conclusion, "you would have established a body which could not possibly be put down by oppressive means, and which would only have to win the adhesion of some 30 catholic nationalists, at the utmost, to form a government majority."

NEWS AGENTS IN
LONDON DISCUSS
THEIR PROBLEMS

One Penny a Week for Delivery
Proposed by Retailers of Papers at Annual Meeting

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Associated Wholesale Newsagents, Limited, was held lately in the Hotel Cecil. Proposing the Association, Davidson Dalziel, M. P., said that none could realize more than he did the importance of the Association, and no one could wish it greater success in the future. During the years that had passed since it was started it had grown gradually in strength, influence and good fellowship until it had reached its present proud position.

He welcomed that because he thought nothing was better for the trade generally than the good fellowship that existed between the Association of Newsagents, proprietors and those upon whom it was so greatly dependent.

Submitting the toast of the proprietors and publishers, H. Toler said there was at present an agitation going on among the retailers that all daily papers should be marked "one penny a week for delivery." That would, he thought, be only just and proper. The necessity for the change was found in the fact that morning labor was becoming more and more difficult to obtain. School boards and school masters almost prohibited scholars from doing any work before school hours.

The retailers were forming very powerful associations, but the concession of a penny per week for delivery of newspapers would alter the whole question of their profits. They also wanted a uniform price of purchase and sale of all daily newspapers, so that those connected with the trade, proprietors, wholesalers and retailers, could get a living out of their business.

TASMANIA PLANT
HAS ABOUT 2020
MEN IN ITS EMPLOY

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tasmania—Strong evidence of the extensive character of the Mount Lyell Company's operations in the Lyell district is afforded by the fact that the total number of men employed by the company is approximately 2020, made up of 785 at the reduction works, including those working on the Lake Margaret power scheme; 1025 at the mines and 200 on the railways.

The fortnightly pay sheet of the company for its three departments of the reduction works, mines, and railways, exclusive of the amount paid in salaries, now totals approximately £13,500.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN RAILWAY
TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—The Statesman in an interesting editorial draws attention to the successful career of the Tarkessur railway which will be absorbed by the government of India at the end of the year. In the early eighties of last century a few business men in Calcutta observed that the shrine of Tarkessur, near Calcutta, claimed a fairly steady stream of pedestrian pilgrims wending their way from Seoraphuli, on the East Indian railway.

A syndicate was accordingly formed to construct a railway over the 22 miles between the two places, and the railway was constructed on the same gauge as the East Indian line. As a ready-made concern the Tarkessur railway was converted into a joint stock company, and commenced to run on Jan. 1, 1885, the

East Indian railway working the line on behalf of the company.

During the past 29 years the Tarkessur railway has proved to be one of the best paying of the smaller railways in India. The natural result is that the government has decided to exercise its right of purchase, which was one of the conditions governing the construction of the line. The railway board has accordingly issued a notification to the effect that the undertaking will be acquired by the government with effect from Jan. 1, 1915.

It is understood that the price to be paid is fixed at the aggregate net profits of the preceding 20 years. It is calculated that each shareholder will receive between Rs.175 and Rs.180 for each Rs.100 share.

SIGNOR CIPRIANI
MAY NOT TAKE HIS
SEAT IN CHAMBER

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—A Matin correspondent with some difficulty secured an interview of a very brief nature with Signor Amilcare Cipriani, the once famous revolutionary, whom the people of Milan have elected to represent them in the Italian chamber.

Signor Cipriani is in retreat in Provence and, for several reasons, among them his status as an exile, it is not probable that he will take his seat in the Italian chamber. But the fact that the Milanese have, quite independently of any efforts on his part, chosen him as their representative, is a satisfaction to him.

As one of Garibaldi's "Red Shirts," Cipriani won fame for his courage. In 1896 he fought as a volunteer in the cause of Greece against Turkey.

BAND OF MOORISH
PILGRIMS DELAYED
ON MOROCCO TRIP

No Boat at Beirut When Party of 800 Appears for Conveyance Across the Mediterranean

(Special to the Monitor)
BEIRUT, Syria—Considerable stir was caused in Beirut recently by an incident which occurred in connection with the passage of 800 Moorish pilgrims through the city on their return journey from Mecca to Morocco. The Turkish company which had arranged for their outward passage had apparently failed to provide for their return, and on the arrival of the pilgrims it was found there was no boat to convey them across the Mediterranean to Tangier.

The position was further complicated by the fact that it was more than hinted that this failure on the part of the Turkish company to carry out its arrangements was due to the influence of the Moorish government, which desired to prevent the pilgrims from returning to Morocco.

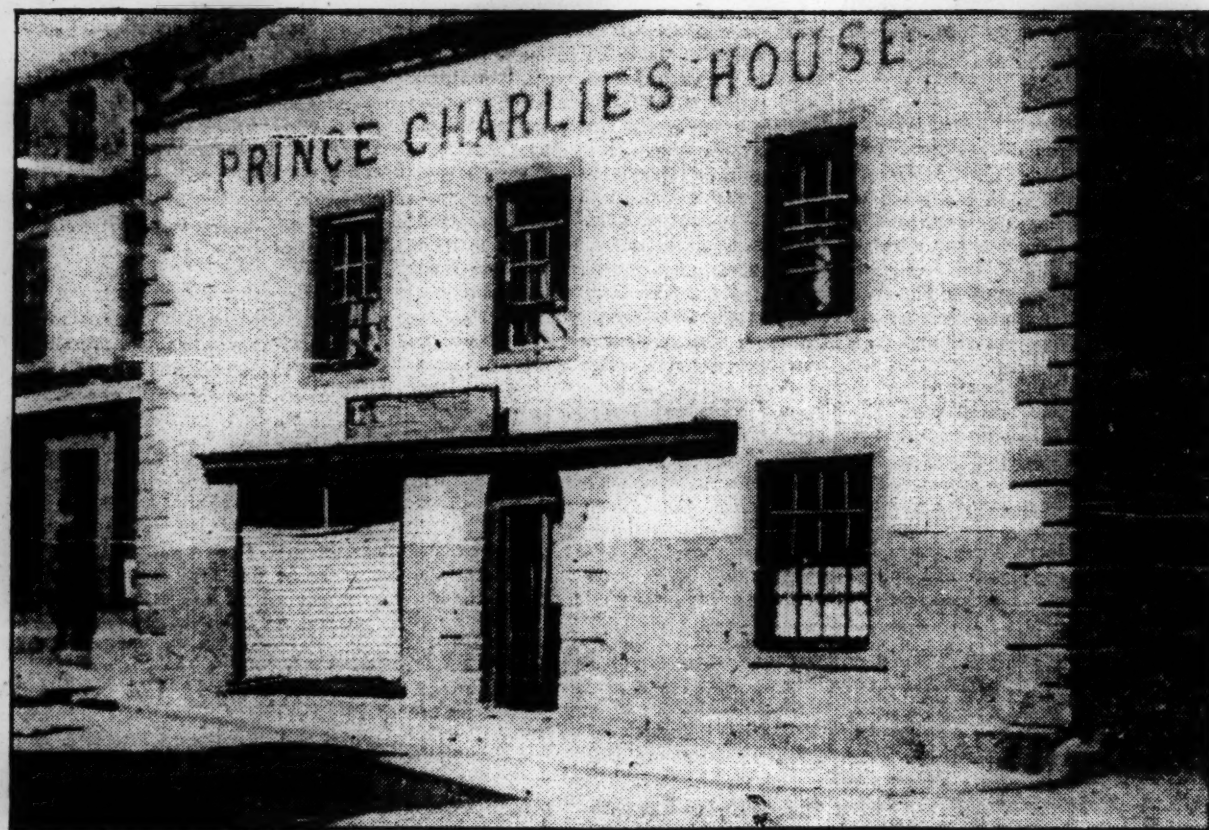
A small British coaling ship, which had just discharged its cargo, was lying in the harbor, and this the pilgrims endeavored to charter for their return journey. The captain agreed to take them, but when they began to embark more than double the number expected crowded on board. There was really no accommodation in the ship for such numbers, and in consequence the crew refused to perform their duties unless the pilgrims were removed.

Every effort to induce the crew to alter their decision was in vain, and finally the agents and captain applied to the British consul to compel the sailors to take the pilgrims to Morocco.

EGYPT TO HOLD
AVIATION MEETING

(Special to the Monitor)
CAIRO, Egypt—A series of aviation meetings are to be held at Heliopolis, Cairo, from Feb. 19 to 22. The airman at present in Egypt will all take part, and in addition Chevallier will come from Paris to give exhibitions of looping the loop. Other airmen from Europe may take part.

PRINCE CHARLIE ONCE LIVED AT BRAMPTON



(Copyright by Topical)

House in ancient town of Cumberland where heir to throne made his headquarters in 1745

(Special to the Monitor)
BRAMPTON, England—In the course of his attempt to gain the English crown in 1745, Prince Charlie made his headquarters at, among other places, Brampton, a very ancient town of Cumberland, nine miles by rail from Carlisle. The house in which he lived is now in possession of a bootmaker.

POWER OF PRESS
IN POLITICS WANES
SAYS SYDNEY MAN

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales—In the course of an article entitled "The Case for Labor," W. M. Hughes, M. H. R., in the Sydney Daily Telegraph, touches upon the question of the influence of the press at the present time on political questions.

Mr. Hughes' article was called forth by the recent victory of the labor party in the New South Wales elections. Nothing, he says, in that campaign was more remarkable than the complete failure of the press to lead public opinion.

Time was when electors accepted the statements of their favorite journal as the voice of their political god. They turned down those whom the oracle denounced and exalted those whom it favored.

No doubt, he continues, the power of the press is still great—it is still a great institution and an influence to be reckoned with—but this election has proved conclusively that its days of political dominance have passed forever. They have passed because the people see more clearly. They are no longer to be led or frightened. They are becoming better educated in the wider sense of that much-abused word.

The press, he adds, did its very utmost during the elections just past to defeat labor, but it failed, and failed completely.

WOMEN'S HOSTELS
OPENED IN MANY
ENGLISH CITIES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the annual meeting of the national association for women's lodging houses held recently, the Duchess of Marlborough, who was in the chair, said that the year's work had been satisfactory.

The Ada Lewis hostel, Albion house and Mary Curzon hostel were meeting the needs of the women for which they were built. A house had been opened in Birmingham, where it was much needed, and there were new hostels at Tunbridge Wells, Brighton and Leeds. At Westminster and Bristol, hostels would be opened shortly.

The speaker referred to the necessity for a better type of hostel for educated women of small means. She had received 100 applications for accommodation from such women.

NEW SOUTH WALES' PREMIER
NOMINATIONS WIN IN CAUCUS

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales—The result of the New South Wales elections was a triumph for the good generalship and great abilities of W. A. Holman, the premier. This triumph has been followed by another, all the premier's nominees for the ministry, with one exception, being chosen by the labor caucus. The new state ministry was sworn in as follows: Mr. Holman, premier and treasurer; Mr. Cann, chief secretary and minister of mines; Mr. Hall, attorney-general and minister of justice; Mr. Flowers, vice-president of the executive council; Mr. Treffe, minister of lands; Mr. Griffiths, minister of works; Mr. Carmichael, minister of public instruction; Mr. Ashford, minister of agriculture; Mr. Hoyle, honorary minister assisting the treasurer; Mr. Estell, min-

IRON SMELTING WORKS ARE
STARTED IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The iron smelting works at Vereeniging, the process of which is being watched with much interest, has commenced operations, and its products are already on sale in Johannesburg.

At present the activities of the company are limited to the working up of scrap into commercial steel, such as bars, angles and standards, and the plant for this purpose is but of modest dimensions. It comprises a 10-ton eight-hour Siemens regenerative furnace of the most modern pattern, served by separate gas producers and heated air.

The total capacity, running three eight-hour shifts, is 30 tons per diem. There are three reheating furnaces to feed the hydraulic shaping press, which reduces

the melting ingots to four-inch billets, which, after reheating, are delivered to the rolling mills. The mixture used is seven parts of wrought scrap iron, two parts of cast steel scrap, and one part of pig iron, the product being turned to .06 carbon. The result is said to be a good, soft, flexible steel.

Great hopes are entertained that from this modest beginning may be evolved an industry which will not stop at the utilization of scrap merely, but will eventually fulfill the ideal of government and others by the establishment of a genuine iron industry based on the native iron ores of the country. In this connection it may be stated that 20 tons of high class hematite has already been delivered at the works from the farm Kromdraai, near Pretoria, for experimental purposes.

KING OF BELGIUM
TAKES STEPS FOR
CONGO EXPEDITION

(Special to the Monitor)
GHENT, Belgium—An important expedition sent by the King, under the supervision of Majors Stingham and Seligman, and comprising wireless telegraph experts from the station at Laeken is shortly to start from the Katanga district in order to prepare a chart of that district by means of the Hertzian waves. The stations of Elizabethville and Kikondja have been placed at the disposal of the expedition by the well-known wireless expert Mr. Goldschmidt. All of the officers attached to this mission have served an apprenticeship of one month at the wireless school at Laeken. The King will, prior to the departure of the expedition, hold a special reception for its members.

MORE GROUPING
OF SCHOOLS OF
SCOTLAND URGED

Association Meeting at Glasgow Hears Chairman Tell Need of Coordination and Describe Plan for New System

DUALITY IS CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—At a recent meeting of the Scottish School Boards Association in Glasgow a number of important educational questions were discussed.

In his introductory address the chairman said that at present education suffered in various ways from a form of dual control which drew an unnecessary line of demarcation between primary schooling and higher teaching. To the school boards there were superadded the county education committees and burgh committees, non-popularly elected bodies of a distinctive character, which had the expenditure for higher schools.

This duality of administration could no longer be allowed to disfigure their educational system. Let them have school boards which were such in fact as well as in name, having control of all education from the infant room to the post-intermediate stage. An educationally ideal group of schools might consist of one higher school, three intermediate schools to feed the higher; and 12 primary schools to feed the intermediate, these schools being all coordinated and linked together so that a pupil could pass from the lowest to the highest grade without break of continuity.

In city districts three types of schools should be aimed at: The grammar school, the commercial school and the technical school. Three groups of correlated schools would constitute an ideal administrative area, which would thus comprise, say, 48 schools. A board might be elected to administer one or more such units. The present parishes should be geographically combined, so as to secure this end.

Alexander Fraser, Edinburgh, moved that steps should be taken without delay to have the whole question of educational finance placed upon a satisfactory footing by the increase of fixed grants from the imperial exchequer and the abolition of payments from fluctuating sources.

BELGIUM USES
621,000 TONS OF
HOLLAND COAL

(Special to the Monitor)
GHENT, Belgium—During the year 1913, 621,000 tons of Dutch coal were imported into Belgium, while the exports of Belgian coal into Holland only amounted to 288,000.

At first view it is rather difficult to realize that Belgium, largely a coal-producing country, should be compelled to import coal from Holland, while that country figures as such a limited consumer of Belgian coal.

The explanation of this apparently anomalous situation is found in the fact that the German coal trust has boycotted Dutch coal, so that the bulk of the output of the mines of Holland instead of finding its way to Germany is absorbed by Belgium.



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STATIONERS

France to Spend Many Millions of Francs in Morocco

GREATER PART OF OUTLAY FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Principal Developments to Be Completed Are Port of Casablanca, New Roads, Post and Telegraph Service and Schools

PROGRESS IS SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The bill authorizing a loan of 1,230,000,000 francs has been passed by the Chamber after a short discussion. Out of this sum the principal developments to be completed are the port of Casablanca, a series of new roads, post and telegraph services, public schools, and a new administration service.

The greater part of the expenditure is for public works, and much regret is expressed that it is thought necessary to spend so much time and money on ordinary roads before the railways can be developed, since the latter are considered in modern colonization development to be of far more practical importance.

Morocco is also somewhat handicapped by a clause in the Franco-German convention of 1911, which provided that the Fez-Tangier railway should be completed before any other railway. The acceptance of this condition has proved a costly obstacle to the development of the country.

The vexed question as to whether Fez or Rabat should be the capital has been solved, at any rate provisionally. In the estimates there are seven millions allotted for the purpose of installing a central administrative service at Rabat, and so for the time being it becomes the administrative capital. This decision is, however, quite contrary to the opinion of the budget commission, and is supposed to be a concession by the government to the views of the resident general, who is supported by the views of various well-known authorities, who hold that Fez would be impossible as the capital at the moment.

The progress that has been made in Morocco during the last 18 months is phenomenal. Some 50,000 European emigrants have entered the country, of whom about 65 per cent are French. There are no less than 12,000 French settled at Casablanca, in which city they have built quite a modern European quarter.

During the debate marked enlvy was given to the results obtained by General Lyautey. One interesting feature that was referred to was the cotton production. M. Barthe said that a crisis in this industry was now threatened, and he asked that precautions be taken by the government to protect French colonial cotton against the American cotton trust.

He added that since France possessed so much suitable land for the production of cotton, enough in fact to supply all her own needs, she needed strict protection. Morocco was admirably suited for this production and could furnish all the raw material France needed, which, at the present moment, she was obliged to purchase abroad.

M. Doumergue, the premier, closed the debate by acknowledging the thanks the government owed to General Lyautey, and announced that the Fez-Tangier railway was so far advanced that he was justified in stating that it would very shortly be opened for traffic.

WILLIAM MURPHY REVIEWS THE DUBLIN LABOR DISPUTE

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland—Speaking at the annual meeting of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, recently, William Murphy, J. P., the president, said he was not, and never had been opposed to trades unionism, as it has been hitherto understood, or to strikes by workmen as a last resort for an improvement in wages or in the condition of their employment.

"I have never," he continued, "had personal experience of dealing with a strike before, as I could always settle with my men by friendly conference. There is one thing that working people sometimes fail to understand, and that is, that in 99 cases out of 100 they will get more out of their employers in anticipation of a strike than after it takes place."

"The threat of a strike has much more terror for the employer than the strike itself, when he has his back to the wall and must fight for the existence of his business. If an object lesson to confirm this statement were wanting, it would be found in the action of the employers of this city, who stood together in such a remarkable manner during the last five months."

Proceeding, Mr. Murphy said that the events through which they had passed, and the victory they had won, should not, however, absolve employers from obligation of seeing that their workpeople received a wage which would enable them to live at least in frugal comfort. "Let us not," he said, "be deterred by our recent experiences from acting on this principle, and from doing our best to develop the industries and trade of this city."

Discussing the present situation, from the labor point of view, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor,



(Copyright by Exclusive News)

Crown prince of Germany at head of his Hussar regiment before leaving Danzig to take up his duties as member of general staff to which he has been appointed

SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN NEW ZEALAND IS CALLED SUCCESS

Dr. Chapple, M. P., at London Meeting Says Courts of Conciliation and Arbitration Act Has Not Been Broken Down but Generally Improved Conditions

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Dr. Chapple, M. P., addressed a meeting at the room of the League of the Empire Club, Buckingham-gate, lately on "Some Experiments in Social Legislation in New Zealand." The Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, high commissioner for New Zealand, who presided, said that he was a member of the New Zealand Legislature during the period in which a good deal of what was sometimes called socialistic legislation was passed. Although he had opposed many of these measures, he now realized that some of them had proved of great value to the country.

Dr. Chapple, who was a member of the New Zealand Parliament before he entered the Imperial Parliament, said that to describe a thing as "without precedent" was to condemn it in England, whereas in New Zealand it would be hailed as a reason for making a new precedent and doing it quickly. This openness of mind and readiness to adapt modern life to modern conditions accounted for a good deal of the progressive legislation of that country. But it was a mistake to suppose that it was socialistic legislation either in purpose or effect.

If he were right in interpreting socialism to mean the nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, then he could say emphatically that no leading statesman in New Zealand had ever propounded socialism as a political creed. Perhaps the most important object lesson provided by New Zealand in social legislation, certainly the most important from an industrial point of view, was the creation of courts of conciliation and arbitration to prevent strikes. It was said in some quarters that that legislation had broken down, but he believed it was more triumphant today than it had ever been. Originally these courts were established to remedy unjust conditions in many trades, and in that purpose they had been successful.

The awards of these courts raised wages, shortened hours and generally improved the conditions of labor. But there

came a time when this leveling-up process necessarily ceased. Then awards began to be given on the other side in favor of the employers. Immediately the more aggressive section of the Labor party declared that the act had broken down, but in his opinion this evidence of the impartial administration of the act was the greatest proof of its strength and value. And that opinion he believed he shared not only with the general public of New Zealand, but with the majority of the workers themselves.

It must not be supposed that the agitators who talked the loudest were the true spokesmen of the workers. There had crept into the Labor party in New Zealand an anarchical element such as they had in this country, in Germany, in Russia, and other civilized countries, which was arrayed at all times and in all circumstances against organized society, but he was glad to believe that the New Zealand labor party was sloughing off that undesirable growth.

CANADA TO GET ADDED FREIGHT SERVICE BECAUSE OF RATE WAR

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—As mentioned in the Monitor cable despatches, the break-up of the Atlantic "pool" was quickly followed by action on the part of the companies concerned. The Hamburg-America, which as a prominent German shipping authority informed The Christian Science Monitor, opposed claims, identical with its own, when put forward by the Cunard company at the time the Lusitania and Mauretania were placed in the north Atlantic service, was the first to move. Its decision to reduce its third class rates to and from the United States caused the other shipping firms concerned to follow suit.

The Hamburg-America had already reduced its rates in December, the Norddeutscher-Lloyd following suit, and the new reductions involve a rate for third-class traffic of 104 marks as against the 160 marks which ruled last year, and the rate of 120 marks which came into force from Jan. 1. The reduction in east-bound steerage will amount to about 10 marks. These rates being very considerably less than those charged by the British companies, the latter had no alternative but to reduce their rates also.

At a board meeting of the Hamburg-America held lately, a provisional balance-sheet for the year 1913 was presented. The net profit for the year was shown as 60,000,000 marks, as compared with the 1912 profit of 53,500,000 marks. An interesting feature of the report was the statement that it was desirable to increase the fund for fighting competition. The company has greatly increased its reserves, the figure marked off for this purpose being 55,000,000 marks as

PHOTOGRAPHS ARE GIVEN TO SOLDIERS BY CROWN PRINCE

Emperor's Son Makes Gift of His Likeness to Officers and Troopers of the Hussars

(Special to the Monitor)
DANZIG, Germany—The Crown Prince having been recalled from Danzig to Berlin, where he has received an appointment on the general staff, has definitely severed his connection with the regiment of Hussars, which he commanded at Danzig.

On the occasion of his departure, his Royal Highness presented each officer and trooper with a photograph. To each officer was given a picture of the Crown Prince surrounded by a group of officers, whilst each non-commissioned officer and trooper has received a photograph showing the Crown Prince at the head of his regiment.

The famous Hussars, the uniform of which his Majesty the Emperor so frequently wears, form, together with the Gardes Cuirassiers the two crack regiments of the German army, and proud as is every officer in the German army of the uniform he wears, none is prouder than the officer of either of the two regiments mentioned above.

against 35,000,000 marks in 1912. A dividend of 10 per cent is to be paid, although an increase had been expected.

The next move was in connection with the service to Canada, with regard to which it was recently intimated that the Hamburg-America had opened an office in Montreal. Following the announcement of the reduction of fares, the Hamburg-America announced that in February it would start a weekly freight and passenger service to Canada. Formerly a joint freight service had been maintained to Canada by the Hamburg-America, the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Holland-America, the two German companies being shareholders in the latter company.

The company likely to be most seriously affected by the new service is the Canadian Pacific, and it is hinted in some quarters that, apart from any difficulties in connection with the pool, the service would have been started as a reply to the Canadian Pacific company's effort to secure a portion of the Austrian trade.

GREECE SAID TO BE READY TO BUY PIECE OF ALBANIA

M. Venezelos at Berlin Has Many Meetings With Kaiser and Imperial Chancellor

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The Greek minister, M. Venezelos, as already announced by cable to the Monitor, spent three days in Berlin recently. He was the guest of the Kaiser at dinner and at the gala opera, and had frequent conversations with his Majesty alone.

M. Venezelos dined also with the imperial chancellor, conferring with him twice privately, and lunched with Herr von Jagow. Whilst many questions have doubtless been discussed, nothing definite is known at the time of writing except that the question of a German loan to Greece was not gone into.

Shortly before his departure from Berlin M. Venezelos paid a lengthy visit to Prince Wied, the future ruler of Albania. The Berliner Tageblatt learns that M. Venezelos is desirous that an alteration of the frontier at Epirus shall be made, in order that those districts inhabited by Greeks may fall to Greece. For this the Greek government is prepared to pay Albania an indemnification of 15,000,000.

It is believed that Russia, France and England will oppose the founding of the Austrian-Italian bank, and that they will demand equal rights for all interested powers.

EDUCATION TO BE URGED IN WEST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

Colonial Officials Tell Liverpool Chamber of Commerce Section That Present Problem Is Largely One of Opening Up Sections of Country by Railways

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England—Sir John Anderson, G. C. M. G., and Sir George Fiddes, K. C. M. G., permanent undersecretary, and assistant undersecretary for the colonies, were recently entertained to dinner at the Adelphi hotel by the African trade section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

The chairman of the section, Thomas Welsh, presided over a large and representative gathering. In the course of his remarks the chairman referred to the amalgamation of southern and northern Nigeria, which was so happily accomplished a short time ago. Nigeria, he said, had always seemed to him like an India in miniature. The only difference was that what took a generation in India had been accomplished in a decade in Nigeria.

In tracing the development of the country, he referred to the part played in it by explorers and missionary societies, and urged that when the pressing problems of roads, railways, sanitation and economic development, generally, had been dealt with, more should be done by the government for education.

Sir John Anderson, said the task of the colonial office was not an easy one, and did not grow any easier as years went on. If the difficulty of the old days, when they had to send expeditions into

the interior to reduce rebellious tribes to law and order, had vanished, new problems had arisen, requiring still closer attention.

The two things which perhaps affected them most as traders at the present time, were the maintenance of law and order, which was already practically accomplished throughout West Africa, and the question of communications. Regarding the latter, Sir John explained that the colonial office had found that the old system of constructing railways in West Africa and elsewhere, by contractors, was not satisfactory, and they had accordingly adopted a policy of having their own construction department, which was engaged, not only in the actual work of construction, but also in surveying in advance.

Proceeding, Sir John Anderson said that in some thickly-populated parts of West Africa, the only wheel traffic possible was motor traffic, but the construction of motor roads through the jungle meant an enormous initial outlay, while the maintenance of the same would involve very heavy annual charges. The view of the colonial office was that any road policy must be subsidiary to a railway policy, and that they should drive their railways wherever they saw a good prospect of opening up the country, and bringing new produce to the European markets.

FRENCH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE ARE AGAINST TAX PLAN

Opposition to New Bill in Chamber Appears Among Trade Organizations of Country

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—As cabled to the Monitor at the time, an energetic protest against the new taxation policy proposed by M. Caillaux, minister of finance in the Doumergue cabinet, was made at a general meeting of the presidents of the chambers of commerce of France held at the Hotel Continental, David Menet, president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, was in the chair.

The meeting was convened by reason of the special demand addressed to David Menet by the provincial chambers, that measures should be considered to oppose M. Caillaux's financial policy. The meeting resolved to place before Parliament a strongly worded representation demanding that the opportunity for the discussion and rejection of the proposed tax on capital should be given immediately.

In the resolution drawn up by the meeting it was declared that to tax the capital of every Frenchman possessing more than 150,000 francs business capital, and the obligation under which he would be placed to give every five years a detailed account of his possessions, and to declare every increase of 10 per cent and upwards of value, constituted a direct attempt on the liberty and privacy of citizens and would be extremely discouraging to commercial enterprise and to economy. The tax, in fact, would constitute an inquisitorial fiscal regime more intolerable than any proposed so far.

BRITISH UNIONISTS VISIT WAR OFFICIAL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A deputation from the parliamentary committee of the trades union congress will wait on Colonel Seely, minister for war, shortly. Among the resolutions to be submitted is one dealing with the system of appointing other than practical shoemaking smiths to act and occupy positions as farriers in the yeomanry or other branches of his Majesty's territorial forces. Another resolution calls attention to the unfair competition of army bandmen with civilian musicians.

MODERN HOUSING PLAN CARRIED OUT IN SOUTH LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Extensive alterations and improvements are being carried out at present on the duchy of Cornwall estate in the district surrounding Kennington Oval. The Prince Consort long ago ended the life lease system on the duchy estate, but it is only within recent years that there has been any considerable area free for development.

Three years ago S. D. Adshed, professor of town planning in Liverpool university, reported on the improvement of the property, and his proposals are now being carried into effect to a very large extent. Streets have been laid out on the best modern principles so as to give the maximum of light and air to the houses, and with due regard to traffic.

The very dilapidated houses which formerly existed are giving place to well built and well designed cottages and flats. The latter are self contained, each having its own street door, and although super-imposed upon each other, they are for all practical purposes as independent as though they were completely separated from each other. The rentals range from 3s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. a week, and the tenancies are weekly. There is electric light in every room.

REGULATIONS FOR FRENCH THEATER ARE MADE STRICT

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—Albert Carre, who has succeeded Jules Claretie as administrator general of the Comedie Francaise, has taken steps to enforce more strictly the regulations which bind the actors and actresses known as societaries, who have a financial interest in the institution. He has also taken steps to prevent the societaries from giving their services to other theaters.

In order to legalize the new regulations, M. Viviani, minister of public instruction, has issued a decree altering the constitution of the Comedie Francaise, and ruling that, in future, no societarie will have the right to make use of leave of absence for personal profit, unless having first obtained ministerial permission.

A new rule makes it obligatory that a play in which the societaries take part outside the Comedie, shall be included in its repertoire. Regulations relating to absence of leave will be strictly enforced in the future, fines being levied on societaries taking longer holidays than those allotted to them.

BUMPER INDIA COTTON CROP IS NOW FORECAST

Latest Estimate Places Area Under Cultivation at Nearly 24,000,000 Acres, or Large Increase Over Last Year

FIGURES ANNOUNCED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In a recent issue the Manchester Guardian states that, according to the latest information received by it, India promises to have a bumper cotton crop this season.

The latest estimate places the area under cotton at 23.9 million acres, or 3,000,000 acres ahead of last year's figures, which means an increase of 14 per cent. On the other hand the total outturn is expected to reach 4.9 million bales of 400 pounds each, against 4.3 million bales last season.

The increase here is one of 15 per cent. Of this outturn, 1.7 million bales will come from the native states, several of which are increasing the size of their cotton fields year by year. The latest report on the crop in the Punjab is particularly gratifying. It shows the area sown as 1,799,100 acres, being 25 per cent more than last year. The yield is estimated at 490,061 bales of cleaned cotton, compared with 297,016 bales estimated in the corresponding forecast last year.

In the native states the area returned as under cotton is 236,800 acres, an increase of 84 per cent. The outturn is estimated at 76,185 bales, or 52 per cent more than last year. In the Umballa division the area under cotton has increased by 61 per cent, and the estimated outturn by 97 per cent as compared with last year. In Jullundur the area has increased by 44 per cent, and the estimated yield by 175 per cent. In Lahore the area has increased by 25 per cent and the yield by 28 per cent.

In Rawal Pindi the area has increased by only 4 per cent, but the yield is estimated to be 22 per cent better, while in Multan with an increased area of only 7 per cent, it is estimated that the yield will be 100 per cent better than last year.

BRITISH ROYALTY SEE FLIGHTS BY AVIATOR HAMEL

(Special to the Monitor)
WINDSOR, England—Gustav Hamel gave an exhibition of flying lately at Windsor castle before the King and Queen, Princess Mary, Prince Henry and Prince John. Among those present also were the Dean of Windsor, and Miss Eliot, Sir Walter Campbell, Mr. Campbell and Miss Campbell. Hamel arrived about 20 minutes to 1 from Hendon, flying at a great height.

After flying several times round the grounds and giving his usual skilful display Hamel alighted on the east lawn. Before returning to the castle for luncheon, the King and Queen congratulated Mr. Hamel on his exhibition. At 2:40 Hamel again went up and gave another exhibition of high flying, their Majesties watching him for about 10 minutes.

FRENCH ACADEMY POSTPONES AWARD OF THE GRAND PRIX

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—It has been decided that, owing to the difficulty which the Academy has experienced in deciding on whom to bestow the "grand prix de litterature," it shall not be given until next year.

The candidates who seemed most likely of success this year were Jean Variolet with his "Hasards de la Guerre," and Emile Clermont with his "Laure." M. Clermont in his bid for the prize last year was represented by this work, but was beaten by Romain Rolland with his "Jean Christophe."

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National Organization R. R. Agents' Aim

Federation Between Station Agents and "Big Four" Orders Is Expected as Result of Convention to Be Held Here

DINNER ON SATURDAY

Organization of the railroad station agents over the entire country is to be planned at the biennial convention of the Order of Railroad Station Agents in the Quincy house, Feb. 20 to 22. It is expected that the success of this movement will be followed by the formation of a federation between this order and the "Big Four" organizations, the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen.

Karl H. Morton of Greenwood, grand president, is receiving many applications from agents in the central and western states for membership and all report a zealous desire for an extension of the order. None of the railroad associations are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and their respective constitutions include nothing to prohibit them from uniting.

Lieut. Governor Barry, Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven directorate; Morris McDonald, president of the Maine Central railroad and retiring head of the Boston & Maine railroad; Senator Charles A. Dean of Wakefield, former Senator Charles H. Brown of Medford, Representative B. F. Haines of Medford, Representative Thomas W. White of Newton, C. N. Woodward, general superintendent of the New Haven at Boston; J. L. Truden, general superintendent of the Boston & Albany; Benjamin R. Pollock, general manager; J. D. Tyler, general superintendent, and John Bourke, division superintendent of the Boston & Maine railroad, and J. H. French, retired New Haven superintendent, have been invited as guests of the order at the convention dinner Saturday night.

The station agents order has a membership of about 2000 bonded, station, freight and ticket agents. It was formed in 1906 and is considered in railroad circles as the most important organization in the service because its members constitute the personal representatives of the railroad companies to the traveling and shipping public.

SCHOONER IS AIDED

NORFOLK, Va.—Fifty miles south of Cape Henry, the revenue cutter Onondaga picked up the four-masted schooner Mary E. Palmer, Saturday night. The Palmer called for help. She has a crew of ten.

EVERETT HOUSE BURNED

Fire destroyed the two-family house at 32 Lexington street, Everett, yesterday morning at a loss of \$6000. Two families were made homeless.

AMERICAN STATISTICIANS ELECT TWENTY TO HONORARY PLACE

Men Who Have Figured in Compilation of Important Data Made Members As Seventy-Fifth Annual Meeting Closes—Speakers Show Value of Work

Twenty statisticians of international reputation were made honorary members of the American Statistical Association at the dinner in the Algonquin Club Saturday night which marked the close of the seventy-fifth annual meeting held in Boston. They were:

G. H. Knibbs, Australia; Dr. Robert Meyer, Austria; Emil Waxweiler, Belgium; Archibald Blair, Canada; Prof. Harald Ludvig Westergaard, Denmark; Yves Guyot, Lucien March, France; Sir J. Athelstan Baines, Maj. P. G. Craigie, C. B., Sir Arthur Newsholme, England; Dr. Georg von Mayr, Dr. Wilhelm Lexis, Dr. E. Delbruck, Germany; Dr. Julius de Vargha, Hungary; Prof. Carlo Francesco Ferraris, Italy; C. A. Verjén Stuart, Netherlands; Anders Nicolai Kiser, Norway; Dr. Georgiewsky, Russia; Dr. Gustav Sundbarg, Sweden; Dr. Louis Guillaume, Switzerland.

During the afternoon session which was held at the Copley-Plaza W. S. Rossiter, formerly of the United States census bureau, and Frederick L. Hoffman of Newark, N. J., were the principal speakers.

Mr. Rossiter had for his subject the "Needs of Development of Statistical Work in the Service of the Federal Government" and after briefly outlining the history of statistical movements recommended the establishment of an "Office of National Statistics."

According to his plans this office would be independent substantially if not having cabinet representation, which should do the census and all other federal statistical work and be a real statistical laboratory, not a "figure factory."

Mr. Hoffman in a paper on "Economic and Social Progress in the Last 75 Years" declared that beyond all dispute statistics show that the United States at the present time is more prosperous and a better place to live in, especially for the working man, than any other country at any time.

Adna F. Weber of New York made a plea for betterment and coordination of state statistics, and Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin of Boston University for other than merely financial statistics of cities, whether by the federal government, states or the cities themselves. The great growth of private statistics was described by W. S. Gifford of New York. The session was followed by the business meeting. John Koren was reelected president, and the only important new

HOLYOKE'S RISE DUE TO WATER POWER

Thriving Western Massachusetts City Springs Up With Erection of Dam Across Connecticut River in the Last Century

MANY MILLS STARTED

HOLYOKE, Mass.—This city came into existence as a town coincidentally with the dam which was built across the Connecticut river in the middle of the last century, making available many thousand horsepower for manufacturing purposes.

As an engineering feat, this dam—more than 1000 feet long—was remarkable at the time and typifies the courage and far-sightedness of New England capitalists of ante bellum times. The first dam was a failure, going to pieces while being tested. Its destruction did not cause abandonment of the project and another dam of heavier construction was begun immediately and carried to completion in October, 1849.

With the plentiful power at a low price many mills were started and a varied population gathered, changing farm lands into city streets almost overnight.

The laborers of that period came from

LAW CLUB HEARS MR. WHIPPLE ON COURT PROCEDURE

Abiding by his repeated assertions on the need of reform in court procedure Sherman L. Whipple, before 300 members of Harvard Law School Society in Phillips Brooks house last night, continued to criticize jurisprudence and affirmed that the courts give a lot of law but little justice. This condition he attributed not to lawyers but to the rules of the court. "The Reform of Legal Procedure" was the title of his address.

PROGRESSIVES NAME TICKET AMHERST, Mass.—Progressive party nominations are: Town clerk, treasurer and collector, T. W. Smith; selectman and assessor, Herbert Sabin; surveyor, Joseph H. Richardson; school committee, John C. Graham; constable, Dwight State.

DENVER COLLEGE PLANS ANNUAL DENVER—Mark J. Fields was chosen editor and Leslie Tuck business manager of the University of Denver annual by the sophomore class recently, says the Times.

CLUB'S INFLUENCE, STATE WIDE

Commercial Body of Hannibal Leads the Way in Organizing Sectional Association, Then the Missouri Federation of Societies

elections were those of E. B. Phelps, Charles F. Gettemy, C. H. Verrill and Joseph A. Hill as vice-presidents, and J. H. Parmelee and Dr. Lorin I. Dublin as associate editors.

At an earlier session S. N. D. North, former director of the federal census bureau, spoke of the importance of statistics in international problems and advocated a five-year census of the population.

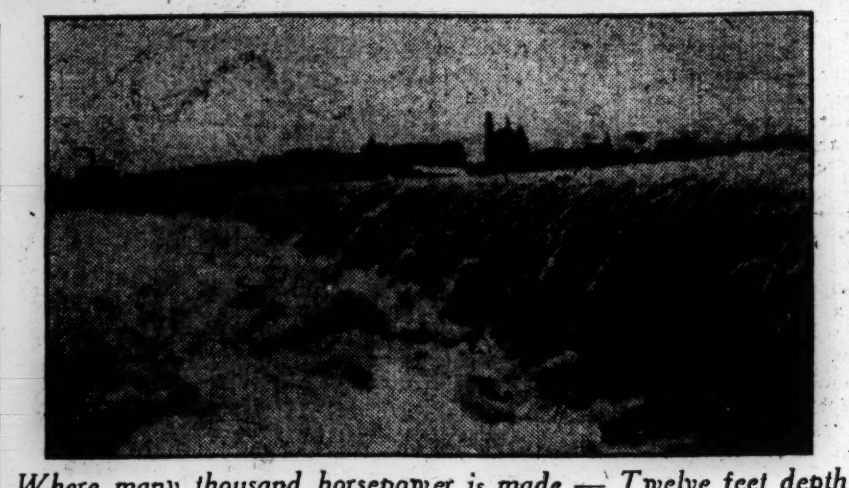
The Commercial Club organized the Northeast Missouri Industrial and Agricultural Association, having for its purpose the advancement of northeast Missouri. The club believes that in order to make a city grow the section of the country in which it is located must be organized and seek to do things for the advancement of that section. The success of the Northeast Missouri Industrial and Agricultural Association prompted the Commercial Club to organize a state association. The Hannibal Commercial Club called the first conference in Hannibal of business men throughout Missouri and organized the Missouri Federation of Commercial Clubs. The state federation is making every effort to convince the people of the older states that Missouri farm lands are the best in the United States.

HELP OF MANY KINDS

HANNIBAL, Mo.—In the last ten years Hannibal increased in manufacturing 237 per cent, and as a result of this increase gained 52 per cent in population. This progress is attributed largely to the work of the Commercial Club and to its predecessor, the Business Men's Association.

The Commercial Club organized the Northeast Missouri Industrial and Agricultural Association, having for its purpose the advancement of northeast Missouri. The club believes that in order to make a city grow the section of the country in which it is located must be organized and seek to do things for the advancement of that section. The success of the Northeast Missouri Industrial and Agricultural Association prompted the Commercial Club to organize a state association. The Hannibal Commercial Club called the first conference in Hannibal of business men throughout Missouri and organized the Missouri Federation of Commercial Clubs. The state federation is making every effort to convince the people of the older states that Missouri farm lands are the best in the United States. Formation of the first commercial organization here took place in 1897. The organization was the result of an effort made by the business men of the city to secure the location of a state in-

Where many thousand horsepower is made—Twelve feet depth



Ireland and Canada and were for the most part uneducated peasants, yet under New England influences and opportunities their children and grandchildren are occupying positions of prominence in business, social and political circles.

The present population is about 70,000 and like most factory towns and cities in New England is mostly of European nativity or immigrant parentage. The industries of the city are numerous and varied, but paper making is the most prominent. Wherever Holyoke is known, fine paper is thought of and the system of canals recalled through which

the water is used three times before it returns to the river bed. Holyoke owns its municipal lighting plants, both gas and electric, its fine water system and the controlling share of a steam railroad built in the early days of the city to insure adequate and reasonable shipping facilities.

Situated in the beautiful Connecticut valley with the Amherst range of mountains close at hand, Holyoke is favored especially with fine scenery in its public parks and farther afield, easily reached by trolley lines. Mt. Tom and Mt. Holyoke are both within a few miles, attracting many visitors.

VERMONT ADVISED TO SPEND FUNDS ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

NEW YORK—Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching issued on Saturday a report on "Education in Vermont" which advises the transfer to the public schools of money that the state now gives to colleges. The University of Vermont, Middlebury College and Norwich University, no one of which is owned or controlled by the state, have recently received increasing state aid, a total of \$20,000 a year in 1909, \$50,000 in 1911, and \$100,000 in 1913.

The report recommends the withdrawal of these subsidies because Vermont cannot afford a regular state university, because it is unwise to give public money and public prestige to private corporations, because the colleges have not used their subsidies wisely, and because they got along very well before they were given state aid, and it is evident that they will be cared for through private benevolence.

The report says that the University of Vermont neglected agriculture and used its appropriation for a medical school that can never be successful with the material that is available in Burlington. Norwich University, it is said, used its appropriation for engineering in a location and with an equipment far inferior to those of the University of Vermont. Middlebury College also used its appropriation, it is declared, for subjects already provided by the other institutions and for a department for training high school teachers, of which the state has already an oversupply. The effort to gain these subsidies from the Legislature, moreover, involved the institutions, the report declares, in an unfortunate educational and financial rivalry.

The public schools, on the other hand, need money, it says. They provide the entire education of more than nine-tenths of the children in the state. Half of the teachers, however, have had no professional training, and are paid only \$9 a week or less. The report recommends that the state spend on the common schools what it now gives the colleges

and as much more as it can afford, giving the teachers better training and better salaries, providing them with more aid and guidance through better supervision and more helpful state administration. It is recommended that the dozen training classes for teachers that were established in the high schools in 1910 be multiplied.

It is further recommended that the teachers, together with a new state commissioner of education, several deputy commissioners, and a number of supervisors, gradually work out a new program of studies for the schools which, without interfering with its academic character, will relate it more closely to the daily life of the pupils. It is recommended that the high schools include vocational courses, that there be special agricultural schools, and that the work of the state agricultural college be made of greater value to the farmers.

The report, which is the first survey that has ever been made of all of the educational facilities in a state, grew out of a desire on the part of Vermont to examine and improve its entire educational system. The Legislature, in November, 1912, constituted an educational commission, with Judge John H. Watson of the supreme court as chairman, and representative citizens like Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telegraph & Telephone Company, and Frank H. Brooks, president of the Fairbanks Scale Company, and representative educators like Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, as members. In February, 1913, this commission asked the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to undertake the study. Under the direction of its president, Henry S. Pritchett, a dozen members of the staff of the foundation, and specialists from Columbia, Harvard and Wisconsin universities, and from the United States bureau of standards devoted six months to study in the field and an equal time to the examination and presentation of their records and recommendations.

ATTY. PELLETIER GIVES VIEWS ON PUBLIC DEFENDER

While admitting that it might be advisable to have a public defender to represent persons accused in the lower courts of law-breaking, Dist. Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier, speaking before the Boston Central Labor Union in Wells Memorial building yesterday, said he did not see the need for such an official in the superior courts at the present time. The question arose through his opinion being asked as to the necessity for a defender to be appointed by the court and receive compensation and expenses.

Speaking directly on this point the district attorney declared that in the superior court for Suffolk county, when men are without counsel the district attorney makes no opening to the jury and no argument at the close of the case, whereas such persons are allowed to argue and make their statements in a way which never would be tolerated from an attorney.

He was inclined to think, however, that a public defender of advice might well attend some of the lower courts, where men and women he said were sometimes rushed through a trial without really knowing what it is all about.

PORTLAND RAISES FUND FOR A \$75,000 EXPOSITION HALL

PORTLAND, Me.—Portland Board of Trade is being congratulated upon its success in raising money for a \$75,000 exposition building in this city. The teams canvassed the city on Friday, Feb. 13, and increased the fund from \$16,000 to \$56,550. The work of raising the remainder of the \$75,000 will continue and is believed assured of accomplishment.

The result of all the teams' work was 682 different subscriptions. The Portland Exposition Association, will build the building. The stock sold was \$50 a share payable on or before March, or \$52 a share payable \$1 weekly, beginning Feb. 23.

The structure is expected to be the largest exposition building east of Boston and the most up-to-date one in New England, suitable for conventions, athletic meets, and displays of all descriptions, with a floor capable of taking care of 5000 people.

MOTION PICTURES CALLED HELPFUL

"Motion picture shows, if properly supervised, would help a good deal in the way of decreasing juvenile delinquency among young girls and boys," said Judge Harvey H. Baker of the Boston juvenile court at the public conference on the "Big Brother Movement" and "Juvenile Delinquency" held yesterday at the assembly hall of the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association, Warren street, Roxbury.

LECTURE LARGELY ATTENDED At the lecture on Christian Science given in the Methodist Episcopal church, Rosindale, Sunday afternoon by Judge Clifford P. Smith, C. S. B., a member of the board of lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, the edifice was filled and about 200 were unable to gain admittance. The lecture was held under the auspices of The Mother Church.

CREW SAVED, CABLE TAPPED GLOUCESTER, Mass.—After rescuing the captain and 22 members of the sinking Gloucester fishing schooner Cynthia on Friday, the Western Union cable ship tapped the cable sending the news to St. John, N. B., whence it came here by wire yesterday.

PUPILS TO PLAY SHAKESPEARE WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The trial scene of the "Merchant of Venice" will be given by the Miltineague school on Thursday night at the town hall by the pupils of the ninth grade, assisted by the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades.

MR. PLAISTED TO TAKE OFFICE AUGUSTA, Me.—In assuming charge this week of one of the largest postoffices in Maine former Governor Plaisted will take up his seventh political office since 1906, and for the first time in all that period he will be removed from active politics.

BERKSHIRE VERMONTERS TO DINE PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The first annual dinner of the Vermont Association of Berkshire County will be held at the Wendell hotel tonight, and it is expected that about 135 will attend.

Y. M. C. A. ELECTS NEW DIRECTOR Henry G. Lord has been elected director of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, to take the place of John Shepard, a former member of the board, now residing in California.

MONTPELIER BLOCKS BURN MONTPELIER, Vt.—Three of the principal business blocks of this city, the Union, Bailey and Heaton, were burned Sunday. Help was called from Barre and the flames were controlled. The loss was estimated at \$175,000.

HOLYOKE DINNER PLANS MADE HOLYOKE, Mass.—The arrangements for the annual dinner of the Holyoke Board of Trade tomorrow night have been completed and a large number of tickets have been sold.

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STORE NEWS

Charles Hurd and John Donovan of the Jordan Marsh Company are en route for Europe. They will be away about six weeks.

Oswald Windle, formerly assistant buyer of upholstery for the Shepard Norwell Company, has become buyer of the same line of merchandise for the Magrane Houston Company.

Gilbert H. Noyes, buyer of millinery for the R. H. White Company, has returned from his semi-annual trip abroad.

Miss Queen A. O'Donnell, known to the Boston stores as having been associated with the William Filene's Sons Company, has taken charge of the infants' wear department of Sage-Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.

E. W. Dempsey, buyer of gloves for the Gilchrist Company, sailed for Europe the last of the week.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The operating department of the Boston Elevated railway has added new all-steel equipment to their shuttle-train service between North and South stations.

The signal department of the Boston & Albany road is making extensive improvements on mechanical tower No. 5 at Columbus avenue.

On account of doubling heavy through trains on the Boston & Albany road, the motive power department is providing two superheating engines between Boston and Springfield.

The private Pullman car Signet, occupied by F. Patterson Smith and party, is scheduled to arrive at North station, over the Southern division Boston & Maine road, from Campton, N. H., at 8:25 o'clock tonight.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road will furnish special service from North station at 0:25 o'clock tonight for 75 members of the Wellesley Club.

COUNCILMAN MAY NAME NEW PARK

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Following Councilman Fay's recommendation that a 14-acre strip of pueblo land near Fortieth and T streets be set aside for park purposes, property owners who requested the park are now urging that it be named Fay park, reports the Union.

Mr. Fay has explained to the council that the residents who petitioned for this park have planned to erect a clubhouse and to improve the property otherwise.

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From Boston
ALANIA Feb. 17, 3 P. M.
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Built 1913—Carrying only one Cabin (II) and Third Class

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NEXT SAILING
To London, Paris, Hamburg
S. S. Faust Bismarck..... Feb. 27
S. S. Rhaetia..... March 13

FROM NEW YORK
ATLANTIC SERVICE
TO LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
America.....Feb. 19, 12 noon
S. S. Hamburg.....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
Pres. Lincoln.....Feb. 28, 12 noon
Kaiserin Aug. Vic. Mar. 12, 10 A. M.
S. S. Moltke.....April 10, 8 P. M.
S. S. Moltke.....April 16, 8 P. M.
*Will leave from Hoboken Pier.
**Steamers in this service leave from Brooklyn Pier.

MEDITERRANEAN

MADRID, GIBRALTAR, ALGERIA, NAPLES, GENOA
S. S. Hamburg.....Feb. 17, 3 P. M.
S. S. Cincinnati.....March 5, 3 P. M.
S. S. Hamburg.....April 4, 8 P. M.
S. S. Moltke.....April 10, 8 P. M.
*Will leave from Hoboken Pier.
**Steamers in this service leave from Brooklyn Pier.

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Increase in Wellesley Values

(Continued from page one)

begin decreased \$80,000. Highway maintenance cost \$28,000 and construction, including sidewalks, about \$12,500. The town buys its electric current at the town line, and distributes it over its own wires, so that this department has been operated at a profit.

The park commissioners recommend that a new street from Wellesley Hills square along the Fuller brook to Dover road, the land which is already owned by the town, be taken up and completed in connection with the prospect of building trunk line sewers within a few years. Superintendent of Schools Johnson recommends a more reliable and equitable plan for administering and financing the school athletics.

At the annual town meeting in March the appointment of a committee to take up the need of a new library building will be asked. At present the library has small quarters in the town hall.

The town assessors report 1212 buildings, an increase of 44 over the past year. A building department has been established by the town with Job Monaghan as inspector and a board of appeal consisting of William H. Brainerd, Harold I. Perrin and William B. Saunders.

MEDFORD'S BUDGET OF \$368,848 IS LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S

Tax Rate, However, Will Be \$12.75 on Every \$1000, for the First Time

Mayor Charles S. Taylor of Medford has prepared his recommendations for the aldermen for the annual appropriation bill, which totals \$368,848 or \$42,645 less than the departments requested for last year. In addition to the above amount, which is strictly for current expenditures, the city will appropriate \$80,000 for interest charges, \$26,421 for sinking funds and \$30,442.16 for payment of maturing bonds. This brings the total amount which the city will appropriate for municipal expenses to \$505,712.23. This budget will be taken under consideration by the finance committee of the board of aldermen.

This year, for the first time, the municipal tax rate has been increased to \$12.75 per \$1000; the former limit was \$12. Provision is made in the budget for two additional police patrolmen, four additional permanent firemen, for an increase in the number of school teachers and the customary increases in wages of teachers. The highway department is given \$5500 more than a year ago, to be expended for collection of ashes and garbage.

Of the amount to be appropriated, \$106,488 is asked by the school department or approximately 45 per cent of the levy for current expenses. Salaries of the school department amount to \$125,965, including \$8800 for text books and supplies and \$8500 for fuel. Amounts recommended by the mayor for the other departments are: Assessors \$3200, auditor \$2500, cemetery \$4200, city clerk \$3050, collector \$3800, electrical (including street lighting \$23,000), \$25,100, engineering \$1800, fire, \$20,494, health \$5300, highway \$37,700, building inspection \$1350, parks \$3300, police \$35,971, library \$8806, charity \$11,950, sewerage \$800, treasurer \$1900, water and sewers \$1550. These amounts include the salaries of heads of the departments and clerk hire.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS SEEK G. A. R. PRIVILEGE

Spanish war veterans should have the same privileges as those of the civil war, according to Richard Rowles, senior vice-department commander of the United Spanish War Veterans, who yesterday criticized Dr. Charles W. Eliot for his alleged claim that the preference given veterans has deteriorated civil service. He also denounced the Civil Service Reform League for its methods to prevent preference for former army men.

The speech by Mr. Rowles was made at the sixteenth annual battleship Maine memorial service of the Boston municipal council of United Spanish War Veterans held in Faneuil hall.

The service was largely attended. Lieut. Gov. Barry and former Congressman John A. Keliher were other speakers. The opening prayer was by the Rev. Fred M. Cutler, chaplain of the first heavy artillery, M. V. M., and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. M. J. O'Connor, chaplain of the ninth regiment, infantry, M. N. G.

DRAMA LEAGUE IN DETROIT PLANS 50 READING CIRCLES

DETROIT, Mich.—Fifteen dramatic circles are now being conducted in branch libraries and schools by members of the Detroit branch of the Drama League of America, according to a report given by Mrs. George G. Caron, chairman of the educational committee, and quoted by the Free Press.

The formation of the 50 dramatic reading circles is planned by the league, the object of which is "to create a permanent taste for good drama and to obtain larger audiences for the best plays." There are 515 members in the Detroit branch, according to a report of the membership committee.

TO ORGANIZE A BOOM CAMPAIGN PLAN FOR TODAY

Business to Meet at City Hall to Increase the Total of Contributions to Mayor Curley's \$1,000,000 Industrial Fund

TO FORM COMMITTEE

Business men and bankers interested in Mayor Curley's boom Boston enterprise will meet in the old aldermanic chamber in city hall late today. The purpose of the meeting is to increase the total contributions toward the proposed \$1,000,000 boom fund. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald is invited and expected to be present. The Boston boom committee will be organized.

The mayor says that seven firms are in communication with him relative to coming to Boston and that they together would have an assessed valuation of \$2,500,000 and employ 2000 men.

Thomas W. Lawson, in a letter to Mayor Curley in which he refused to contribute to the boom Boston fund, made a counter offer of a \$50,000 and like sum from the abutters if the mayor would purchase for the city and convert into a park a plot of ground at Bay State road, Beacon and Raleigh streets of 27,049 square feet, which he purchased in 1901 as a favor to the city and Mayor Collins for about \$171,800, being \$4000 less than the assessed value to keep it from going into private hands. The offer also holds good if the mayor can find a purchaser for the land, which it is understood Mr. Lawson is willing to sell at what it stands him, namely, about \$350,000.

Street Trust Company, wrote the mayor he would accept the plans offered him to the boom Boston committee if elected.

In an open letter to the mayor, the Massachusetts Single Tax League says that the \$1,000,000 to boom Boston will only result in increasing land values. It urges him to direct his efforts to freeing the city from taxation by raising the tax on land values, which would tend to force into use the 8000 acres of land now vacant within the city limits. This, it believes, would both keep and bring manufacturers here.

It draws attention to the success of the plan elsewhere. It declares that by exempting all personality and 75 per cent of improvements while taxing land at its fair market value, Houston has in the last two years enormously increased its population, added \$33,000,000 to its assessed valuation and reduced its tax rate 12 per cent.

PEACE IN STRIKE AT LYNN SOUGHT

LYNN, Mass.—The legislative committee of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce, led by Edwin W. Burt, will visit the State House Wednesday in opposition to the Linnquist pure food bill on shoes which has been so strenuously opposed by the national chamber of commerce through the efforts of Mr. Burt, who made a trip to Washington to oppose this bill.

The industrial peace committee of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce will meet tomorrow afternoon to settle a strike at the J. J. Grover shoe factory.

1000 DOGS ENTER IN COMPETITION

More than 1000 dogs, including entries from France, the Pacific coast and the middle West, are to be seen in the exhibition that opens in Mechanics hall tomorrow and continues to Friday under the auspices of the Eastern Dog Club. It is estimated that about 90 champions will be in the champion parade, one of the features, and it is expected that the judging will be close. William J. Nichols of London, reputed to be one of the best authorities on a large number of breeds, is to be the chief ring official.

HOUSE PAINTERS ELECT OFFICERS

INDIANAPOLIS—William E. Wall of Somerville, Mass., was elected president and Washington, D. C., was chosen for the meeting place of the next annual convention of the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators of the United States and Canada here Thursday.

Other officers elected are A. K. McKenzie of Hamilton, Ont., vice-president; Joel Kennedy of Cincinnati, secretary-treasurer (reelected), and Alexander Peters of Boston, chief organizer (reelected).

NEW HAVEN R. R. GRANTS REQUEST

Removal of the fence across old Florence street, Rosindale, erected by the New Haven railroad, has been brought about by the Mt. Hope Citizen Association. The fence prevented citizens of the district from reaching the Mt. Hope station in the shortest and most convenient way and their protests, through their citizens association, were yielded to by the railroad at once.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

MR. STOKOWSKI CONDUCTS

Presenting a program such as has become the standard at symphony concerts in the United States, comprising a large cyclic work, a solo number and overtures, Leopold Stokowski appeared in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon conducting the Philadelphia orchestra and won the enthusiastic applause of a large house. The chief selection was the Brahms first symphony in C minor. The solo piece was the Saint-Saens third concerto for violin and orchestra, with Mischa Elman assisting. The secondary pieces were Korngold's "Schauspiel" overture, op. 4, which was new to Boston, and the Wagner overture and bacchanale from "Tannhauser."

Mr. Stokowski's abilities as an orchestral conductor, like those of Frederick Stock of Chicago, are one of the hopes of American musical propagandists. For though in the way of all important artists Mr. Stokowski is an international figure, and is not to be strictly associated with race or place, he has, nevertheless shown particular interest in bringing out the latent musical expression of America. He is an awakener in the national life. He follows out the Theodore Thomas idea rather than the Wilhelm Gericke idea. He is one of those who urge the sentiment of the community he serves to speak out and not one of those whose principal desire is to tell how the thing is done in old world cities whence symphonic compositions originate. He has attacked the problem of American musical development from the inside. Instead of taking the exemplifying attitude, instead of acting the pedagogue, he has striven in his work in Cincinnati and Philadelphia to encourage the musical feelings of the citizens to utterance.

What the conductor of the Philadelphia orchestra accomplishes is not remarkable, judged on the severest technical standards; nevertheless it is genuine and is worthy of the attention of the whole country. It is especially valuable to Bostonians, whose orchestral ideal is an importation from beginning to end and has next to no flavor of their own locality in it.

Mr. Stokowski, directing the Philadelphia orchestra in the Brahms symphony, proved himself an individual interpreter, and generally speaking an artist is completely successful when he convinces his hearers of his individuality. The pianist or singer who can do it makes his point every time. But pianists and singers are in a different situation and probably a harder one, than orchestral conductors. For neither the player of a Beethoven sonata nor the declaimer of a Schubert song wins the praise of making a reading all his own unless he has mastery of his mechanism. But the director of an orchestra can disclose individual gifts while having only an imperfect control of his means.

The Philadelphia conductor is in a striking way the artistic counterpart of Max Fiedler, who directed the Boston Symphony concerts for a term of seasons. He makes the occasion interpret the music. He reads the score then and there as though it had never had presentation before. Just as Mr. Fiedler could do, he comes to the concert with the score committed to memory and gives the interpretation a zest of spontaneity which it could not have if the leaves of a book were turning constantly under his hands. But carrying the score in his memory only proves a conductor a master of notes; it has nothing to do with his mastery of fiddles, flutes, trumpeters and drummers as a medium of expression.

Mr. Stokowski's performance of the symphony would have been magnificent if only his men had responded to all he asked of them. His work was admirable interpretive pantomime. But there was not the results of skillful rehearsing that make an orchestral program today effective. At a modern concert the orchestra should play as if there were no conductor present. The reading is not in the occasion but in the preparation.

SIX NEW STATE DEPARTMENTS PROPOSED FOR MINNESOTA BY UNIVERSITY ECONOMIST

MINNEAPOLIS—Six new departments for state administration in addition to the present elective offices and boards were recently proposed by Dr. E. Dana Durand of the state university in a conference of the executive and coordination committee of the state efficiency commission and the chairman of the various subcommittees, says the Journal. The session was attended by C. P. Craig and Judge J. F. McGehee of Minneapolis, John A. Huntington and Dan A. Wallace of St. Paul and Dr. John H. Gray of the state university.

The Durand plan includes the retention of the constitutional officers of the state, such as the Governor, treasurer, secretary of state, attorney-general and the railroad and warehouse commission and also the retention of the tax commission and the state board of investments as independent branches of the state government.

The new departments proposed and their scope are: Department of public domain and public works, with a director in charge and commissioners of land and immigration, commerce, forestry, public works and game and fish at the head of the bureau. Department of education, to have general charge of the entire school system of the state, including the state univer-

THE "KINGS" REPEATED

Three artists of the Boston opera company and one of the Metropolitan company of New York held the attention of a large audience to the music and drama of Montemezzi's "Love of Three Kings" at the second presentation of the piece at the opera house Saturday afternoon. Mr. Ancona found a new opportunity in the baritone role and proved by the comfortable fit of his Manfredo in the cast that "The Kings" is after all pure romantic Italian opera, to be classified with "Trovatore" and "Gioconda." Mr. Ludikar strengthened his delineation of Archibaldo, the character of original significance in the piece, while Mr. Ferrari, the tenor, and Miss Bori, the visiting soprano, kept the duet of the lovers up to the high mark they attained at the first performance. Mr. Noranzoni, the conductor, showed a growing enthusiasm for the orchestration by emphasizing loud parts of it, for example, the music accompanying the soliloquy where Archibaldo introduces himself into the action. He thus marred somewhat the excellent impression he made the night he produced the work. But in the main his part of the performance was in judicious balance with that of the people on the stage and was markworthy for its style and command. The artists in the minor roles, Mmes. Heliane, Sharlow and Leveroni and Mr. Giaccone, figured their characters picturesquely.

On Saturday evening at the opera house Flotow's "Martha" was sung in English, with Mme. Scotney as Harriet, Miss Sapin as Nancy, Mr. Ramella as Lionel, Mr. Everett as Tristram, Mr. White as Plunkett and Mr. Wronsky as the sheriff. The conductor was Mr. Lyford. The audience applauded the comely talent shown by the artists in the revival of the once popular piece and expressed its appreciation of translated opera by giving close attention to the dialogue.

At the opera house concert on Sunday evening Miss Myrna Sharlow was the principal soloist, taking the place of Miss Nielsen. She sang an air from "Madam Butterfly," an air from "Pagliacci," and a group of Scotch songs. Other artists giving solo numbers were Mr. Fornari and Mr. Wronsky. The singers presented the quartet from "Martha" and the orchestra played selections.

PEOPLE'S ORCHESTRA PLAYS

With Mme. Marie Sundelius as soloist, the People's orchestra of the Boston Music school settlement gave a concert at Huntington avenue theater on Sunday afternoon, Jacques Hoffmann conducting. Mme. Sundelius sang a group of songs with Gustave Sundelius as accompanist and she presented Arditi's waltz song with the orchestra. Mr. Hoffmann and his players interpreted popular works from the orchestral repertory, including a movement from Haydn's "Surprise" symphony and Weber's overture to "Freischuetz."

MICHIGAN MAYOR URGES BUSINESS RULE FOR A CITY

DETROIT, Mich.—That a city government should be run along the same lines as a big corporation, was an assertion of George E. Ellis, mayor of Grand Rapids, who addressed the board of commerce recently and was reported by the Free Press.

"A city government is no different than a corporation," said Mayor Ellis. "You cannot get men for less than they are worth. If you do, they are inferior as workmen. It is necessary to put the city government on a par with the corporation—give the men what they are worth."

"Do not give jobs to men who need them, but to men who can fill them."

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The new departments proposed and their scope are: Department of public domain and public works, with a director in charge and commissioners of land and immigration, commerce, forestry, public works and game and fish at the head of the bureau. Department of education, to have general charge of the entire school system of the state, including the state univer-

sity and possibly the state art society and the state historical society. Department of public welfare, to have charge of all state institutions for correction and charity. Department of labor and commerce, to include the present separate departments of banking, insurance and labor to take over highway inspection, weights and measures, and the produce law enforcement from the railroad and warehouse commission. Boiler inspection will be placed under the labor bureau. Department of various examining boards, food, hotel and oil inspectors and fire prevention. They would also be an agriculture department.

COMMENCEMENT OUTDOORS, PLAN

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—High school commencement exercises held in the open air is the plan desired by Charles C. Hughes, city superintendent of schools, and Principal Herbert O. Williams of the high school, outlined in the Union.



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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

EVERETT

The annual dinner of the Board of Trade will be held Wednesday evening in Whittier hall. The toastmaster will be Col. Willis W. Stover and the speakers will be former Congressman William S. McNary of Boston, Atty.-Gen. Thomas J. Boynton of Everett, Representative Peter S. Tague of Charlestown, President Nelson P. Brown of the local Board of Trade, President Frank R. Sircorn of the Malden Board of Trade, and President Andrew F. Curtin of the Medford Board of Trade.

Lieut. Lewis P. Sawin of the Board of Trade is in Washington as a delegate from the local board to the national convention of the chambers of commerce of the United States.

WINCHESTER

"An evening of humor and songs of Dixie" will be given this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Wiggins, 15 Sheffield road, in aid of charity.

Aberjona council, Royal Arcanum, will hold an assembly in Masonic hall tomorrow evening.

Miss Katherine Ricker, contralto, will be the soloist at the Winchester Orchestral Association concert in the town hall tomorrow night.

WEYMOUTH

The Weymouth Teachers Association has elected: President, Charles Berry; vice-president, Mrs. Martha J. Hawer; secretary and treasurer, Miss Stella J. Tirrell; executive committee, Miss Inez Allen, Miss Elizabeth Hall, Joseph Crowell and E. J. Goulart.

A citizens' caucus will be held in the town hall this evening.

REVERE

The Old Glory Associates will hold an open political meeting in Hibernian hall this evening at which all candidates for town offices at the coming election are invited to be present.

E. A. French, the new supervisor of music, begins his duties with the Revere schools today.

MAYNARD

Loyal Assabet lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U., and the lodge from Marlboro are planning for a class initiation in Masonic hall Wednesday evening, March 4.

The next meeting of the Maynard Woman's Club takes place in Masonic hall Tuesday afternoon, March 9.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The senior class of the Howard high school will present minstrels at the town hall at East Bridgewater for the benefit of the Washington fund for the senior class of the East Bridgewater high school.

QUINCY

Frank Spaight of London will give a Dickens recital in Livermore hall this evening before the students of the Quincy Mansion school.

A regular meeting of the city council will be held this evening.

CHELSEA

A hearing will be given this evening by the aldermen on an amendment to the ordinances relative to designating the height of tenement buildings, their character and building lines.

MEDFORD

The Medford Horticultural Society will hold its next meeting, Feb. 25, in the Mystic church, when Prof. Charles Zueblin of Winchester will lecture on "The Twentieth Century City."

MALDEN

Invitations have been issued by the Boys Club to a "caddy concert" to be given Feb. 23 in Reception hall, in which the boys of the club will take part. A court scene will also be given by the boys.

The Sons and Daughters of Maine will meet this evening when an entertainment will be given under the direction of former Mayor Charles G. Warren.

The annual military assembly of Col. M. B. Lakeman camp, Spanish War Veterans, will be held Wednesday evening in the Malden armory.

ARLINGTON

The nineteenth anniversary of organization is to be observed this evening in Grand Army hall by the members of the Charles V. Marsh camp 45, Sons of Veterans.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the members of the Ida F. Butler Rebekah lodge of Odd Fellows takes place this evening in the Bethel lodge rooms, I. O. O. F. hall.

MELROSE

The annual dinner of the Russell Club will be held tomorrow evening.

Action will be taken at the meeting of the board of aldermen tonight on confirming appointments made by Mayor Oliver B. Munroe Feb. 2, including the appointees of the city planning commission. Action will also be taken for appropriating \$10,000 for buying Boston Rock for park purposes.

CONCORD

To raise funds for their work, the ladies of the Concord branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union have voted to hold a sale in the vestry of the Trinitarian Congregational church Friday afternoon.

SOUTH ACTON

The Young Men's Club is to present an entertainment Monday evening, Feb. 23, in Masonic hall.

Mrs. S. A. Clough will entertain the Woman's Missionary Society in her home on Wednesday afternoon.

HALIFAX

At the next regular meeting of Halifax grange Feb. 17 George S. Ladd of Sturbridge will speak on "Road Improvements" and illustrate with views, and Dana M. Pratt of Hanson on "Township Survey." The meeting will be open to the public.

WEST ROXBURY

Artists at the entertainment in the First Parish Unitarian church tonight are Roseth Knapp Breed, humorist, Pietro Mordella, one-man orchestra, Lydia White, harpist, and the church quartet.

WINTHROP

The Lotus quartet, assisted by Miss Dorothy Carpenter, reader, will appear in the lecture course in high school hall tonight.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Union Congregational church will present a mock trial at the church Friday evening, Feb. 20.

ABINGTON

The pupils of the high school will give an entertainment in Franklin hall Friday evening.

ROCKLAND

Old Colony lodge, K. of P., will observe the golden anniversary of Pythianism in Pythian hall Thursday evening.

WAKEFIELD

The Teachers' Association of the public schools will hold its annual meeting and election of officers in the high school building tomorrow evening, after which Alfred E. Preble of the high school faculty will give an illustrated travel talk.

The Chelsea auxiliary will give the entertainment at tomorrow evening's meeting of H. M. Warren S. of V. Auxiliary 13.

Mrs. Avery A. Thresher, Mrs. George H. Taylor and Mrs. Charles N. Winship have been chosen as matrons for the assembly of the junior class of the high school.

STONEHAM

Fells lodge, A. O. U. W., has elected: Master Workman, Arthur F. Hoyt; past master, Ernest H. Smith; foreman, Roy O. Frederick; overseer, James F. Cogan; recorder, Charles H. Ellwell; financier, Fred T. Emery; treasurer, George C. Perry; guide, John J. Leathe.

Assisted by the degree team of Woburn grange, the degree staff of Stoneham grange will confer the third and fourth degrees of 22 local candidates tonight.

MARLBORO

At the annual meeting of the Young Men's Civic League these officers were elected: President, Dr. W. H. Jones; vice-presidents, E. P. Carr, Wm. F. Evans and Daria Favreau; recording secretary, H. P. Faxon; financial secretary, Ralph H. Whitman; treasurer, Edward F. Greene; auditors, Walter Field, Alex Berry.

DUDLEY

Twenty-four books have been sent to the Conant library by the Library of Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst for a period of eight weeks. A loan collection of New England birds from the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, is now being exhibited at the library.

READING

At the meeting tomorrow evening of Veteran W. R. C. an entertainment in honor of Lincoln's birthday anniversary and Washington's birthday will be given. William T. Rodden has called for tonight a meeting of the Reading Baseball Association, to make plans for the coming season.

BROOKLINE

Charles H. Egglee of Brookline will speak tonight on "Personal Character and its Relation to Practical Efficiency" at the regular meeting of the Men's Club of the Second Unitarian Society, held in the parish house, Sewall avenue, at 8 p. m.

JAMAICA PLAIN

"A Substitute for Socialism" is the subject on which John Graham Brooks of Cambridge will speak tonight at the regular meeting of the Eliot Club in Eliot hall.

LEXINGTON

The annual "neighborhood meeting" of the members of the Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance takes place Thursday afternoon in the vestry of the First Parish Unitarian church.

PEMBROKE

The next meeting of the grange will be held Friday evening. The speakers will be Dr. A. W. Gorham of Hanson, Charles Randall and Edwin Currier.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

"AROUND WORLD" DINNER MENU

Characteristic dishes of several countries

Upon returning to Washington, after a three years' absence, Mrs. Mary Louise Barroll, wife of Commander Henry F. Barroll of the United States navy gave an "Around the World" dinner. This menu, which roused much interest, included Brazilian shrimps, Hawaiian luan-ed chicken, German turnips, Italian veal cheese, Spanish fish salad, and Russian rock cakes.

Brazilian shrimps—Shrimps, one pound; tomato juice, one pint; green pepper, one; onion, one; butter, one tablespoon; flour, two tablespoons; sugar, one half tablespoon.

Cut the pepper and onion in long thin strips and place them in the stewpan with the tomato juice. Let this boil about 15 minutes and then add the shrimps. Cream the butter and flour together, add these to the mixture and allow the whole to boil together until it thickens and is smooth.

Luan-ed chicken (Hawaii)—Chicken (jointed), one; pork, one slice; luan or taro tops (broken), one pint; tie leaves, salt and pepper.

Season the chicken, pork, and luan leaves to taste with salt and pepper and bake in an oven or on hot stones. Fish may be prepared the same way, omitting the pork.

German turnips—Yellow turnips (medium), three; sugar, one tablespoon; butter, one tablespoon; salt and pepper. Peel and cut the turnips small. Brown the sugar and add to it the butter and the turnips. Add enough water to partly cover the turnips and season with salt and pepper. Cook slowly for about two hours.

Italian veal cheese—Veal, three pounds; lemons, two; whole cloves, 12; Worcestershire sauce, two tablespoons; gelatine, one tablespoon; stuffed olives, 12; hard-boiled eggs, three; celery salt, salt and pepper.

This should be made and allowed to stand about 24 hours before using. Cook the veal until tender in just enough water to cover it. Take it from the water and pass it through the meat grinder or chop fine. Put the gravy back on the stove and add to it the juice of one of the lemons, the cloves, the Worcestershire sauce, salt, pepper, celery salt and gelatine.

Cut the eggs and the remaining lemon into thin slices, cut the stuffed olives in halves. Line a mold with slices of lemon, eggs and olives, making symmetrical figures or patterns. Put the meat into the mold and pour the gravy over it through a strainer. Set it aside to cool. When ready to serve turn it out of the mold, and the figures will appear.

Spanish fish salad—Cut celery, one quart; flaked fish, boiled, one pint; tomato cut small; chopped onion, one tablespoon; chopped green pepper, one tablespoon. Mix with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce leaves.

Russian rock cakes—Butter, one cup; sugar, one-half cup; eggs, three; flour, three and one-half cups; ground cinnamon, one-half tablespoon; nut meats, one cup; dates, one pound.

Mix the butter, sugar and eggs, and beat them all to a cream, add the spices, flour, nut meats and dates. Bake on buttered tins.—Harpers Bazar.

SAVE THE FATS BUT DO NOT MIX

One skilful cook who delights in preparing delectable dishes, says the San Jose Times Star, gives as her first principle in cooking with fats: "Never mix your fats. Have a number of different receptacles, and keep them separate, for they lose flavor if mixed, and will give unsatisfactory results."

So she keeps her row of covered stone jars in a cool place, and has each plainly labeled—beef fat, pork fat, lamb fat, chicken fat, etc.

The beef fat she renders out by putting into the stew pan the fat from steaks, roasts, stews, gravies, etc., and simmering until it is clear.

This she uses for frying white potatoes and for making pie crusts and simple drop cakes and cookies.

The pork fat may be used for frying sweet potatoes, and bacon grease gives fried or scrambled eggs a distinctive tastiness.

Lamb fat may be used for frying vegetables, such as carrots or parsnips, and there is a pleasant flavor about lima beans or peas which are made into a luncheon dish by being warmed over in lamb fat.

The housewife who forms the habit of the "grease pots" and becomes accustomed to this saving and use of fats is rewarded by the excellence in the flavor of her cooking and the reduction in the size of the butter bill.

WARM TOWEL RACK

A towel rack, which is attached to the hot water or steam heating fixtures in the bathroom, is now being added to plumbing in houses. These racks come in tiers of two or three rails and are 30 inches long. They are inconspicuous, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, while they keep the supply of towels always warm and ready for use. They can be easily made by any plumber from one-inch pipe and some elbows and tees, and may be added to the usual heating of coils.

DO NOT FASTEN

Reless cooker kettle covers should always be left unfastened while the food is boiling on the stove, says Good Housekeeping. Turn the burner down very low or, better still, remove the kettle from the flame before fastening the cover, for the food will do just as well when placed in the cooker just at the boiling point instead of in the actual act of boiling as most people seem to think necessary.

TUNIC THAT IS LIKE POLONAISE

Ripples in front caused by method of cutting

The abolition of the short tunic, and the retention of the same idea with distinct modifications, is a phase of dress that is occupying the attention of many persons, says the New York Times.

Mme. Cheruit has lengthened her tunics so much that they appear something like a polonaise. This artist has been an advocate of the long line in everything since she began her career. She even clung to the slightly lengthened waistline when the world had gone quite mad about the short one. She would not accept the low armhole that shortened the arm even when the other dressmakers used it. To her view it gave an ugly appearance to that part of the body which needed the length accentuated if one would display the figure to its best advantage.

At the height of the fashion for the tunic she began to make a polonaise that reached to the shoetops. A few of her ardent followers wore this garment, and, encouraged by this, she has launched the long, rippling tunic that begins in a belt, or rather a deep girdle made of the material on the bias and stretched lightly over the lining.

The garment on which this new style

CAKES MADE IN FORM OF FLAGS

Small flag cakes are made of the yolks of six eggs, two cupfuls of sugar and two large tablespoonsfuls of butter creamed together, to which is added one-half cup of milk and two full cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Bake in an oblong dripping pan. When the cake is cold cut into pieces about three by four inches. Ice each piece of cake, and before the icing is set place on it little strips of red gumdrop sticks to make the stripes of the flag. The blue field of the flag is made of sugared violets or violet pastilles, put on in such a way that the white icing, showing through, forms the stars. These cakes are decorated with pure icing and candies, so that the entire flag may be eaten.—Good Housekeeping.

TRIED RECIPES

MAPLE PANCAKES

Put into a bowl one cup of flour, one half teaspoon of soda, one scant half teaspoon of salt and one teaspoon of baking powder. Mix well and then add one cup of sour milk, one beaten egg and one tablespoon of butter melted. Beat until smooth and light and add more flour or milk to make the batter like thick cream, or one that will pour in a smooth, thick cream. Have a frying pan hot and grease it with ham or bacon rind. Pour enough of the batter nearly to cover the bottom of the pan. Cook it carefully and when full of bubbles turn it over with a cake turner; when done remove to a hot plate and fill the pan with another cake. Spread the first one with bits of butter and a layer of shaved maple sugar. Then lay the next cake on top of the first and dress as before with butter and sugar, and when four are cooked serve and cut into sections like a pie. This is simple, but delicious.—Mary J. Lincoln.

CORN SYRUP

One can corn, one pint boiling water. Cook gently 10 minutes, then rub through a colander. Melt two tablespoons butter. When bubbling add two tablespoons flour and stir in a smooth paste, then add gradually to it one pint milk and cook until smooth and creamy. Stir all the time. Cook five minutes, then add corn; heat thoroughly, season to taste with salt and pepper and serve.

PARSNIP STEW

Fry two or more slices of fat salt pork in the bottom of the kettle until the fat is tried out; then take out the pork and add the potatoes and parsnips cut in thick slices, using half as much parsnip as potato. Cover well with boiling water and season with salt and pepper. Boil half an hour or until vegetables are done. Dumplings may be added if desired.

COCOA-CREAM CAKE

Tasty cake may be made with cocoa quite as deliciously as with chocolate. Put a third of a cup of cocoa, a fourth of a cup of brown sugar and a third of a cup of water together into a porcelain saucepan and cook over hot water, stirring constantly until thick. Turn into a mixing bowl and add a third of a cupful of butter and a cupful of brown sugar; beat well, add an egg, half a cupful of milk and one and one half cupfuls of flour sifted, with two and one half level teaspoonsful of baking powder. Bake in a sheet.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

BELTED COAT MADE WITH VEST

Gabardine trimmed with velvet

The new belted coats are very attractive. For the most part, they are made with Japanese sleeves, and in addition to their extreme smartness and advantages of the kind, they are a real boon to the home dressmaker.

They are the easiest things in the world to make and they are becoming

costumes will be exceedingly smart throughout the coming season. In the picture, gabardine is trimmed with velvet.

For the medium size, the coat will require 4½ yds. of material 27, 2½ yds. 44 or 52 in. wide, with ¾ yd. wide for the collar, vest and cuffs.

The pattern of the coat (8141) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SILK-COVERED BUREAU BOXES

Silk-covered boxes for dresser or bureau are always in demand for the numerous trinkets, etc., which it is necessary to have nearby when dressing. There is now a fad of covering them with flannel lace, on which are quaint English designs resembling the real darned lace. After you have made or purchased the silk-covered boxes, cut pieces of flannel lace to fit, and proceed to whip them over the silk. The seams may be whipped together at the edges, and the effect is most attractive, says the Philadelphia North American. The silk, of course, forms a splendid foundation for the stitching of the lace to the box. Sometimes a silk cord is used about the edge of the lid to conceal the joining of the pieces of lace.

If the room is blue, the boxes should be covered in blue silk; if pink, the boxes should be covered in pink, and so on. The flannel mesh allows the color to show beautifully through the lace, and altogether makes fascinating bureau boxes. Sometimes a narrow strip of tiny pink roses is placed about the edge of the lids instead of the silk cord.

WHAT TO SERVE AT LUNCHEON

Use left-overs for luncheon dishes: this is the meal for the use of made dishes.

Serve a soup, with waffles or griddle cakes and syrup for dessert. This is an innovation, but will be found even better than when served for breakfast.

Serve a made meat dish like a soufflé; a salad; and a dessert.

Serve mayonnaise with egg, meat, fish or shellfish. Also with the delicate vegetable salads, as tomato, celery, asparagus.

Serve boiled dressing with other vegetable salads; as potato, beet, cabbage.

Serve French dressing with all green salads.

Serve plain lemon slices, or sweet or sour pickles, with all oily fish, as salmon, mackerel, herring and fried smelts. Or use a green salad with a French dressing. Serve tomatoes with fish in place of the lemon.

Serve a rich butter sauce or hollandaise with all white dry fish like halibut, haddock, eusk, cod, flounder, which is the American sole, bluefish, etc.—Mothers Magazine.

RAISE THE TABLE

The ordinary kitchen table is too low for tall people to work on, says the St. Louis Star. Take four common door-stops which screw into the wainscoting to prevent doors striking the wall, and screw one on to the bottom of each table leg. This raises the table about three inches and makes it more convenient for the tall person. The door-stops are neat and could not be detected as being other than parts of the legs themselves.

FOR THE GAS JET

A handy device is a holder which slips over the ordinary gas jet, making it possible to transform the lighting apparatus into a cooking utensil. The holder is sufficiently firm to act as a support for a small pan or kettle, so that one may boil an egg or make a cup of cocoa without any great trouble.—Newark News.

TWO HINTS

A Hollywood (Cal.) reader of the Monitor writes that dental floss has proved most satisfactory and durable in stringing beads.

To have jelly come out of glasses without breaking its form, rinse glasses in cold water before filling; do not dry them with a cloth.

GLOVE ECONOMY

When your long kid or silk gloves wear out in the fingers buy short ones and sew them on to the old arms at the wrist, says the St. Louis Star. The natural tendency of gloves to wrinkle will conceal the seam and you will save half the price of new gloves.

TABLE PROTECTED

A piece of wax paper placed under the centerpiece on a polished table will prevent the linen from adhering to the table in hot weather, as well as prevent a stain from cold water or an overfilled vase or rose bowl.—New York Sun.

NEWEST FABRICS FOR SUMMER

Materials suitable in city and country

Golfine is one of the new fabrics for summer, and all kinds of embroidered nets play a dominant part, says a New York Times writer. One of the smart frocks made for one who goes to the Florida coast is of white scrim with a ragged pink dot worked on the surface. It is effectively trimmed with a sash of black ribbon finished at the back with ends that hang to the knees; this is a fashion that survives without a strong rival.

There is a new kind of cotton crepe that has been received with favor, and the claim is made for it that it does not shrink as did its predecessor, which was liable to go to the wash as a gown and come home a handkerchief. Many of the new frocks shown by the smart dress-makers who have imported models thus early in the season are of net, usually embroidered, sometimes in color, sometimes in whites. The latter is much the prettier.

Cotton velours is new, but it may be warm for our dry, hot climate in summer. The materials that are usable in the South have now been adopted in the East and West, for women have gained in the wisdom of suiting the fabric to the conditions.

There is much talk about the new weave of duvetyne which is more silk than wool, and for that reason is said to wear better. The newest use to which this material is put is as a hat. The color used is always white, and the trimming simple. There is no argument against it in millinery, but there is no argument for it. Satin is much better looking, and even taffeta, especially the watered kind, is far more attractive.

Cotton material with awning stripes in color will be strongly advocated for country and seaside use as soon as the hot weather sets in.

One notices on every side a growing fondness for apparel especially designed for the country. The reason is evident. The demand is strong. More and more, transportation of the modern kind opens up the land away from the city, the people desire to live there, or, at

least, pass as much of their time there as work permits.

It is good business to provide clothes for this growing tendency. And it is expedient to wear different apparel in the country from the kind usually adopted for the city. Women like freedom in their country clothes, and they have followed the lead of men in adopting more vivid colors than are allowable in town.

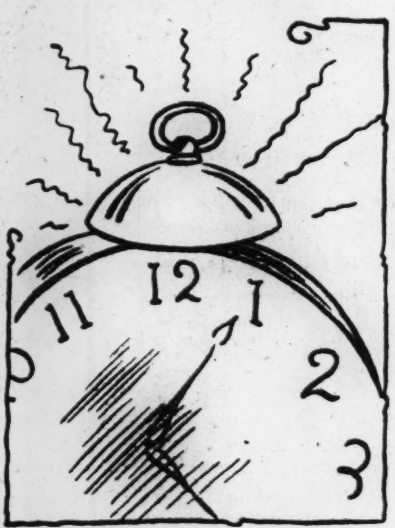
Such fabrics as awning striped cotton could not be worn in any town but a small one where the clothes are practically what they are in the country. The broadly striped ginghams which will be worn in one-piece frocks are not for the town any more than are the awning cottons. The Sutherland tweeds, also the expensive silk golf jackets, are among the ultra-smart things brought over for American country life.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Policeman Who Sits

When we see the tall policeman lifting his hand to stop the cars and automobiles and carriages so that we may walk across the street it never occurs to us that he would be more comfortable if he could sit down. He has to be tall to be seen in the crowd and he has to keep moving back and forth to "regulate the traffic." But down in Arizona the people do not always pass in hurrying crowds. A picture of Phoenix shows the traffic officer sitting on a high office chair on a little platform under a canopy between the car tracks. He is protected from the Arizona sun and yet has a free view of the street and can jump out to any point where he may be needed. The canopy is an old buggy top and a piece of gas pipe holds it up. He has given a hint for officers in towns where there is space and time to sit at ease now and then. Now somebody ought to invent a portable umbrella chair for him!

Picture Puzzle



What article of jewelry?
ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE
Comit.

Raising Chickens

Writing a composition about how you managed your own chickens ought not to be hard work. That is what 200 girls and boys in Virginia have been doing. They belong to the poultry clubs that are formed under the United States department of agriculture in Washington. The children follow out the rules made for the club. They read the bulletins and they work with the chickens exactly as they are told, and then they write all about what happens. The members of each club meet now and then to talk over their experiences.

Sometimes an instructor comes and teaches the children of different farms just what is the best way to take care of their hens, what to feed them, and so on. Then the best chickens are exhibited and prizes awarded by the state of Virginia. The children are all much interested in the clubs and many of them will no doubt grow up into real chicken farmers.

LACE PLAYS PROMINENT PART

Much seen on gowns of early spring season

Once more there seems good reason to hope that lace may speedily come into its own again, for on many of the evening gowns, prepared already for the early spring season flounces, scarfs and draped tunics of lace play a prominent part.

In one model the chief charm lies in the graceful and becoming way in which it is draped, with two broad scarfs of fine Alencon lace. The skirt is of pale pink crepe de chine, closely plaited at the waist, and there is an underbodice of pink chiffon to match, completely covered by the ends of the lace scarf, which crosses the figure like a fichu back and front, and which are arranged also to form a short basque below a very narrow waist belt, composed of pink satin ribbon. The two ends of lace then pass over the shoulders in the form of sleeves, and cross each other at the back, coming around afterward to the front,

where they are just lightly caught together, across the plaits of pink crepe de chine.

As a good idea for utilizing those broad lace scarfs, so often given as wedding presents, and not always adaptable as a skirt trimming, this effective design is worth remembering. It might also solve the problem as to the best way in which to arrange heirloom scarfs of lace which are sometimes very difficult to drape satisfactorily, when it is out of the question naturally that such precious fabrics should be cut in any way, or even sewn together more than is absolutely necessary.

Fascinating afternoon gowns may be successfully arranged with long coats of lace, which can be worn with complete underdresses in soft silk, satin or crepe de chine. These coats are useful alike in white and in black, as well as in various shades of color and when they are chosen in lace of a sufficiently substantial kind they can be made to do duty for several seasons, and can be worn in turn over afternoon gowns of various kinds. Some of the most effective of these coats are bordered with a finger width of dark fur, a distinctive touch which brings them up to date and adds not a little to their attractive appearance.

FINE MUCILAGE

Excellent mucilage, which leaves no mark after using, is made from gum tragacanth dissolved in cold water, says the Denver Times. Be sure the gum is perfectly clean and keep it covered after the water is added until it is ready for use. To prevent mold, add a few drops of oil of cloves. This is far superior to paste for scrap books.

GOOD CEMENT

Four parts of alabaster plaster and one of finely pulverized gum arabic, mixed with a cold saturated solution of borax into a thick paste, make an excellent cement for stone, glass, bone, porcelain and wood.—Newark News.

LAUREL TO GET PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Postoffice and City Hall Planned,
Masons Also to Build Home—
Hotels and Office Structures
Are Projected in Busy City

RECENT GROWTH FAST

LAUREL, Miss.—Development is going on rapidly in this little city, with growth manifested in both public and private enterprise. Ten years ago the place was scarcely known away from its immediate vicinity, but now its reputation has traveled far.

Among the improvements of a public nature expected soon are a postoffice building to cost \$75,000, and a new city hall, while the Masons are planning to build themselves a new home, and the Woodmen are erecting one. Buildings of interest now include a handsome court house and an Elks' home. Several



Court house one of southern center's substantial edifices

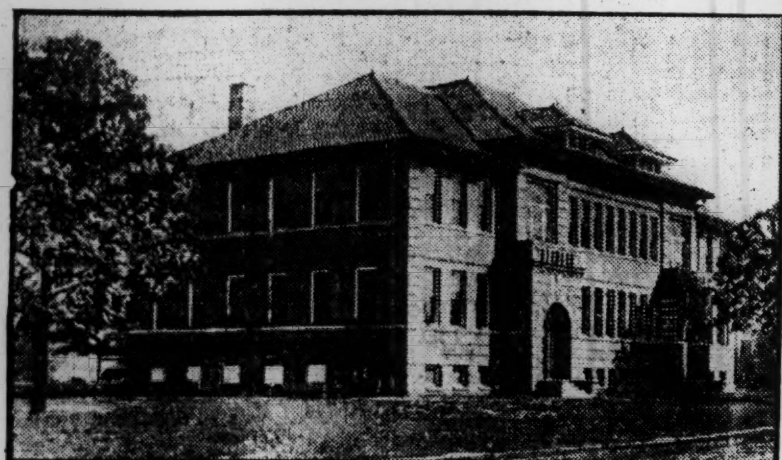
office buildings are planned for, also two hotels.

The school system is considered especially good, calling for an expenditure

of from \$30,000 to \$35,000 a year. There are 21 churches. The water system is regarded as superior, there is an electric lighting plant, and the street railway has been on a profitable basis since its operation was begun.

Among the business enterprises are three lumber mills with an output of 570,000 feet daily, a cotton compress, a cotton mill, three banks, two large dry goods stores, three railroad shops, one for each of the roads entering the city; a brick-making plant and a wagon factory. The vicinity of Laurel is considered especially adapted to truck farming, and there are several up-to-date farms of this kind under cultivation.

Social and other organizations include a chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, a chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, a Musical Club which is doing educational work, a Young Men's Christian Association and a Young Women's Christian Association. There are many handsome residences.



High school has pleasantly shaded grounds

EDITORIAL COMMENT

SPOKANE CHRONICLE.—As between a landscape of tin cans and one of cabbages, most people will prefer the cabbages. Green vegetables in neatly growing rows, with the earth scratched

to moisture by the hoe, are a pleasing sight if the esthetic sense is allowed to develop a little along utilitarian lines. Order and action always make a better picture than disorder and wasteful idleness. With this in view, even the most sensitive art lover cannot quarrel with the children's garden project, to make vegetables and flowers grow in neglected spots of Spokane where weeds and rubbish would otherwise hold sway. Of course, there are other advantages, such as the training to the children. The cabbages themselves, though not the principal end, are worth while, too.

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS.—Addressing a press club a St. Louis clergyman expressed the wish that he had the wealth to experiment with a splendidly endowed newspaper on which he would employ the best writers of the country and have them present only the cleanest and most wholesome news and views. There are few newspaper workers, perhaps, who have not felt some such desire, whether or not they have expressed it, though those who have had experience generally realize how impracticable is the idea of a newspaper molded to suit the fancy of an individual, however exalted or theoretically ideal. The influence of the reputable newspaper is

always for good, for moral and material upbuilding and the advancement of righteousness. If it were not, the newspaper would lack support and would have no influence or sustaining power. It could never be established without inspiring confidence and it would collapse as soon as that confidence was destroyed.

WASHINGTON HERALD.—The postoffice department has decided to "test" the desirability of putting mail boxes on street cars running between Laurel and Washington. Just why it is called a "test" is hard to explain, as the system has been in vogue in several cities for years and gives universal satisfaction to the people, if not to the street car company. For example, take Grand Rapids, Mich., a manufacturing city of 120,000 population. In that place every street car has two boxes, one at either end, so that when special stops are made for those who desire to post a letter the time lost is reduced to a minimum. Street cars are also used in that city to run between the postoffice and the railway station, the car entering the postoffice building, saving time in transferring the mail and also giving it more protection. With mail boxes on every car in the city and a central point near the postoffice for collection and transfer of the mail deposited, such a service adds wonderfully to the value of the postal system. It saves time, which is money, not only to those who use it for business purposes, but the people generally.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"THE DARLING OF THE GODS"
By David Belasco and John Luther Long
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"The Darling of the Gods" is one of Sir Herbert Tree's most successful productions. It gives him a role in which he excels and opportunities for a lavish display after his own heart. The revival at His Majesty's theater promises to exceed in popularity the original production. The crowds that fill the theater to overflowing gaze with delight at each picture as it is revealed. If the drama is somewhat smothered in accessories, well, the accessories are really the most amusing part of the gorgeous entertainment. Then we are told on the program that Sir Herbert Tree is indebted to Mr. Yoshio Marinko for his supervision of Japanese manners and customs, so we feel assured that we are actually in the atmosphere of Japan as she was in the year 1860.

"The Darling of the Gods" gives to Londoners exactly what they want during the dark, gray days—plenty of color and the sort of color that seems to fill the mouth through the eyes. Zakkuri is a very wicked old gentleman, and the deeds that are done are truly awful. The woes of Yo-San and the gallant Kara should move the heart, and the fate of the noble Sumurai should stir the imagination.

But none of these things matter very much. You are simply pleased with the thousand little lamps as they twinkle in the deep blue of the sky during the night of "The Feast of a Thousand Welcomes," or you watch the quaint figures as they scuttle in and out, each one a source of amused interest, or you marvel at the ingenuity of the whole thing, and wish you had a thousand eyes to take in the superabundance of detail.

In short, this beautiful production, on which Sir Herbert has lavished so much care and thought, is, in spite of its lurid story, just a huge treat for "kiddies and grown-ups, too." All may enjoy the loveliness of its irresistibly pretty

scenes, and none need notice, if they would rather not, the dark incidents of its beautiful plot.

When, in "The Yellow Jacket," the little mother climbed up to heaven by a stepladder, conveniently placed there by the property man, you were touched by the reality of that simple ascent. At His Majesty's we are shown the meeting of the lovers in "the first celestial heaven (in the clouds)." It is a beautiful picture, most cunningly devised, where everything is done to assist the sluggish imagination. And if the imagination does not outrun the art of the scenic artist, or the craft of the ingenious mechanic, then the object has been attained.

Yet, outside, in the gray streets of London, or better still, down by the muddy banks of the river, the sky is flecked with red and gold, or dim in a blue light that half reveals the phantom castles and tall spires of the giant cathedrals of labor, shooting their black incense up into the "first celestial heaven." But to see these things one must climb laboriously enough, up the simple stepladder.

TOLEDO TO TRAP IN YELLOWSTONE

TOLEDO, O.—Visitors at Walbridge park zoo next summer will have a chance to watch a family of beavers and a pair of elk from Yellowstone National park as a result of permission received from the interior department at Washington by the Toledo board of park commissioners to capture these animals if all expenses of trapping and shipping were paid by the local board.

Secretary Frank B. Respass, says the Blade, immediately sent word to Walter M. Hoppe, a trapper of Gardiner, Mont., to go to Yellowstone park and trap the animals.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

BIG LOAD

Brave Atlas, with the world upon his shoulders,
The way we see him pictured in the books,
Must then have seemed, no doubt, to his beholders,
As now our parcel postman does in looks.

EXCEPTION

"The boy who strikes out for himself," they say,
"Is sure to make a hit."
It is true enough in a general way,
But in baseball it won't fit.

Those of our statesmen who maintain that there will arise untold complications if our ships are allowed to go through the Panama canal un-tolled are feeling reassured now that President Wilson has told them that he is disposed to be on their side of the toll question.

ELUCIDATED

It's a word that is difficult, rather, to bring
To a perfectly lucid translation,
Although
A "scintilla" may well be defined as a thing
That there never is anything of, don't you know.

Strangely enough a young man is likely to heighten himself in the estimation of a young lady by "falling" in love with her.

ISN'T IT?

It is strange that the world's great nations,
It has been truly said,
Should go on building "dreadnoughts,"
If there is naught to dread.

PHILLIS WHEATLEY'S VERSE SHOWS NO RACIAL BACKGROUND

Colonial Woman's Poems Contain Many Fine Lines —
Praise From Scholars for Work of Writer Who Was in New England Family

Colonial verse in America has no single product more interesting for what it signifies than that contributed by Phillis Wheatley of Boston, whose remarkable achievement is a clear exponent of the capabilities of the colored race in literature, forerunner of the work of Paul and Alice Dunbar, of DuBois and of Booker T. Washington.

What seems strange about her verse is, that except for a few poignant allusions, it is devoid of racial background. The following lines, for instance, might have been written by Cotton Mather's daughter, so far as general content is concerned, and leaving out of view their graceful facility:

"Infinite Love where'er we turn our eyes
Appears: this every creature's want supplies.
This most is heard in Nature's constant voice,
This makes the morn, and this the eve rejoice;
This bids the fostering rains and dews descend
To nourish all, to serve one general end.
The good of man; yet man ungrateful pays
But little homage and but little praise.
"To Him whose works arrayed with
mercy shine,
What songs should rise, how constant,
how divine."

It is, however, doubtful if any woman with two or three generations of New England behind her would have treated the story of Goliath and David with the vividness and occasional gleams of dramatic fire that characterize the colored woman's poem. Still less would "Niobe and Her Children," a paraphrase of Ovid inspired by seeing a painting by Richard Wilson with this subject, be looked for from a New England pen. Both of these poems are written in the couplets made popular by Pope's "Iliad," and contain some strikingly fine lines. One couplet in the "Niobe" describing the moment when Apollo is preparing to launch his "arrowy devastation" has been singled out by scholars for especial praise:

"With clouds encompassed glorious
Phoebus stands
The feathered vengeance quivering in
his hands."
Another, in "Goliath of Gath," is worthy of a place beside this, as being a touch of poetry not in the original story:
"The angel spoke and turned his eyes away,
Adding new radiance to the rising day."

Africa Recalled
The memory of her mother's daily rite when a libation of water was poured to the rising sun, seems to have been often with her. When again she writes—
"The monarch of the day I might behold
And all the mountains touched with
radiant gold—"
one feels sure she is thinking of the African mountains as she saw them when assisting, infantwise, at the morning offering.

A little study of the book of poems published in London in 1773 heightens the impression of native talent, even though she followed the fashion of the day in versification and choice of subject. The book is a slender duodecimo, quaintly bound and printed. Its title page reads: "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral, by Phillis Wheatley, Negro Servant of Mr. John Wheatley of Boston in New England." The dedication is to the Countess of Huntingdon by her "much obliged Very

Humble and Devoted Servant P. W." Its introduction is a letter written by her master to the publishers, in which he says:
"Phillis was brought from Africa to America in the year 1761 between Seven and Eight years of Age. Without any Assistance from School Education and by only what she was taught in the Family, she, in sixteen months' time from her Arrival attained the English Language, to which she was an utter stranger before to such a Degree as to read any, the most difficult Parts of the Sacred Writings. . . . She has a great inclination to the Latin tongue and has made some progress in it. This relation is given by her Master, who bought her, and with whom she now lives. John Wheatley, Boston, Nov. 14, 1772."

The first poem is addressed to Maecenas, whose countenance she involves in the conventional style:
"Great Maecenas strain in heavenly numbers flows,
The Nine inspire, and all the bosom glows,
O could I rival thine and Virgil's page,
Or claim the Muses with the Mantuan Sage,
Soon the same beauties should my mind adorn
And the same ardors in my soul should burn:
Then should my song in bolder notes arise
And all my numbers flowingly surprise."

In this poem, which must have been written when she was about 16, and less than 10 years away from barbarism, she makes a wistful reference to Terence, who it will be remembered was a slave when he went to Rome:
"The happier Terence all the choir inspired
His soul replenished, and his bosom fired;
But say, ye Muses, why this partial grace,
To one alone of Africa's sable race;
From age to age transmitting thus his name
With the first glory in the rolls of fame."

Still earlier, and probably written when she was about 14, is the address to George III. upon the repeal of the stamp act, containing these lines:
"Your subjects hope, dread Sire, the crown
Upon your brows may flourish long,
And that your arm may in your God be strong."

In a poem addressed to Whitefield, whom she had heard preach on Boston Common she refers to the well known melody of his voice—
"We hear no more the music of thy tongue
Thy wonted auditories cease to throng"—
and notwithstanding the defective rhyme, the lines are notable for such a phrase as "wonted auditories" from the pen of a mere girl writing in an adopted language.

Mythology Drawn Upon
Mythological figures through these quaint, yellowed pages. Gay Phoebus wakes every eye and Old Chaos hears the fiat. "Let there be light," and trembles. But this stilted and hackneyed imagery must be judged in the light of its date, and not by the present abjuration of Reason, Fancy, Recollection, and so on,

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posing as personalities. Old-fashioned indeed is an address to Virtue, yet none can deny the poetic inspiration of such lines as the following, with their stately march and sweet cadences:
"Attend me, Virtue, through my youthful years,
O leave me not to the false joys of time,
But guide my steps to endless life and bliss.
Greatness, or Goodness, say what I shall call thee.
To give an higher appellation still.
Teach me a better strain, a nobler lay,
O Thou, enthroned with Cherubs in the realms of day."

There is not a word in Phillis Wheatley's work to indicate that she thought of her writing as an art, and her poems were not written with the expectation that they would be printed. They were the spontaneous outburst of a native poetic instinct, and so unplanned that a candle and writing tools kept at the head of her bed were often used. She said that when a train of reflection or imagery presenting itself was neglected she could not summon it again. Yet how few girls with generations of culture behind years of schooling have ever equaled this girl from the jungle in the rhythmic excellence of her work and the beautiful words she employed.

Two poems not included in the published volume are of revolutionary interest. One was found among the Bowdoin papers and published by the Massachusetts Historical Society with a facsimile of its dedication, showing the neat and well-formed script in which all her poems and her letters were written. The subject is the capture of Gen. Charles Lee by the British in 1776.
Address to Washington
The other was addressed to General Washington when he was at Cambridge and was sent to him with a letter. It is highly mythological in style, the goddess Columbia marshaling her shining armies, "thick as leaves in autumn's golden reign," with Washington "first in place and honors" as their ordained head:
"Famed for thy valor, for thy virtues more,
Hear every tongue thy guardian aid implore."
It closes with the lines—
"Proceed, great chief! with virtue on thy side
A crown, a mansion, and a throne that shine
With gold un fading, Washington, be thine."

Washington's letter in reply was gracious and complimentary:
"Miss Phillis,
"I thank you most sincerely for your polite notice of me in the elegant lines you enclosed; and however undeserving I may be of such encomium and panegyric, the style and manner exhibit a striking proof of your poetical talents."

If you should ever come to Cambridge or near headquarters, I shall be happy to see a person so favored by the muses, and to whom Nature has been so liberal and beneficent in her dispensations.
"I am, with great respect, your obedient and humble servant."
"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

He explains in the letter that he would like to give the poem to the press, but hesitates lest it might look as if he wished to publish his own praises. It was, however, published in the Pennsylvania Magazine for April, 1776.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—First Lieut. T. A. Bell, eighteenth infantry, retired.
First Lieut. V. E. Clarke, coast artillery corps, San Diego to Ft. W. Scott, Cal.

Capt. C. L. McKain, infantry, to twentieth infantry, vice Capt. A. M. Shipp, who is relieved from duty at Ft. Slocum.

First Lieut. F. H. Foucar, marine corps, Hot Springs, Ark., to medical school, this city, and sail about May 5 for Honolulu.

Navy Orders
Commander F. H. Schofield to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.
Commander R. W. McNeely, commissioned from Dec. 29, 1913.

Lieut.-Commander B. C. Allen, commissioned from July 1, 1913.
Lieut. F. J. Cleary, detached navy yard, Washington, D. C., to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign W. P. Brown to naval recruiting station, Denver, Col.
Surgeon-General W. C. Braisted, detached fleet surgeon, Atlantic fleet, to chief of bureau of medicine and surgery.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Walker, medical relief corps, commissioned from Jan. 23, 1914.

Civil Engineer L. F. Bellinger, detached naval station, Newport, R. I., to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Civil Engineer A. C. Cunningham, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to leave.

Movements of Vessels
Vesuvius at Boston.
New Orleans at Acapulco.

Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, Stewart and Truxton, at San Diego.
Nashville, left Cape Haitien for Guantanamo.

Donahoe, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2 left New York for Mobile.
Glacier left Mazatlan for Guaymas.

Duncan, now at Key West, ordered to the Boston yard for repairs.
Ohio leaves New Orleans about Feb. 28 for New York yard.

Marine Corps Orders
Capt. N. P. Vulte, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D. C., to marine barracks, Annapolis.

Capt. R. P. Williams and First Lieut. W. D. Smith, detached marine barracks, Annapolis, to the Texas.

Navy Notes
The pennant of the commander torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet, temporarily shifted from the Dixie to the Birmingham.

Maj.-Gen. George Barnett, recently appointed commandant of marines, will report for duty in Washington about Feb. 24.

The new battleships Texas and New York will be placed in commission early in March. The New York, which is building at the New York navy yard, probably will be ready for sea several weeks after going into commission. The Texas will not be ready for sea until about the middle of April.

The bureau of ordnance, navy department, has devised a floating mine to fulfill the conditions laid down by the Hague peace conference, that mines shall not operate after they have been laid down one hour. About one hundred of the mines have been manufactured. The cost is \$75 per mine. No large quantity of these mines will be held in reserve, but arrangements will be made to have them manufactured promptly under order should need for them arise.

The ordnance bureau soon will test a 12-inch caliber shell of the open-head type at the Indian Head proving grounds. The test is to show the practicability of government manufacture of such shells, in which case an appropriation for the installation of the necessary equipment for manufacture will be asked of Congress.

VERMONT PRESS CLUB CONVENES

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—The first meeting of the Vermont Press Association, since the summer of 1911, was held Friday night in the rooms of the Owl Club. About 20 editors and publishers were present at the meeting and several later in the evening. Mrs. Fred N. Whitney of the Northfield News and Miss Lena E. Hamilton of the staff of the St. Albans Messenger, were the women present at the meeting and at the dinner at the Colonial inn.

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Appropriations Fill Week's Program in Congress

Desire to Adjourn by June 1 Expedites Work, While Immigration and Trust Hearings Continue in Various Committees

MR. BRANDEIS HEARD

WASHINGTON—Congress this week is seeking to dispose of more of the appropriation bills in order to make the plans of the leaders to adjourn by June 1 more likely to be realized. The Senate considers the postoffice bill; the House completes work on the Indian bill.

Immigration legislation will be considered throughout the week by the Senate committee on immigration. An effort will be made to amend the Burnett bill as it came from the House. The measure probably will be reported within 10 days. Revision and perfection of anti-trust bills continues before Senate and House committees.

The House anti-trust and commerce regulation hearings program for today included the appearance of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston before the judiciary committee to discuss price fixing and interlocking directorates.

With the session now nearly three months gone, and with new problems constantly presenting themselves Democratic leaders are beginning to be apprehensive about the possibility of an early adjournment so that members can get into the coming congressional campaign.

While the Senate usually disposes of appropriation bills rapidly, there is a contest in store on the postoffice bill, owing to the committee amendment which would take from the postmaster-general the power to change the rates, weight limits or other features of the parcel post system. Several Democratic senators are planning to oppose this amendment and if it passes the Senate another protest is certain in the House.

No change is contemplated in the program of the Senate foreign relations committee to begin consideration of the eight general arbitration treaties pending. These will be taken up in executive session of the Senate Tuesday.

Rogers Plan Advocated

An amendment to the immigration bill providing ample accommodation for immigrants in steerage is being sought by Representative John J. Rogers. The amendment was favorably received by the bill's sponsors in the House but they wanted to get the measure through without extra burdens and Mr. Rogers waited to present it until after the Senate had received the bill. The Senate committee has not yet decided whether to have hearings, but he presented the proposition today to Senator Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the committee, and to several other members of the committee, with the result that it may be incorporated in the bill.

Mr. Rogers' amendment is endorsed by several penologists and by the immigration commission and the bureau of navigation of the department of commerce.

Hindus May Be Excluded

Representative Burnett of Alabama, chairman of the House committee on immigration, predicts that as a compromise on the Pacific coast campaign to exclude Japanese and all other Asiatics, Congress at this session will enact legislation to bar out the Hindus.

"Whether the immigration committee will go further than that I do not know," Mr. Burnett says, "but there is no gentleman's agreement and no favored nation agreement with Great Britain so far as the Hindus are concerned."

Chairman Burnett is confident the President will not veto his general immigration bill, now before the Senate committee, because of the literacy test. He declares that stories of a possible veto have been started to the purpose of influencing the vote on the measure in the Senate.

Would Aid Taxpayers

Senator Gallinger has prepared a bill to amend the income tax section of the tariff law so as to turn into the state treasuries half the funds collected, this amount to be apportioned to the various cities and towns in proportion to the amount of income tax collected in each. He says this would benefit the small taxpayers.

SUFFRAGISTS ENTERTAIN

About 150 teachers and friends attended the social hour held at the woman suffrage headquarters, 585 Boylston street, yesterday afternoon. Miss Grace E. Finney and Mrs. Richard Washburn Child were in charge. Speakers were Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham and the Rev. William S. Packard.

EXHIBITION IS EXTENDED

Persian and Indian drawings and manuscripts on exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in the Forecourt room will be shown until March 9. Most of the exhibits are the property of Dr. Benjamin W. Ross. A trustee has offered a cash prize to museum school students for studies based upon miniatures shown.

WOMEN GIVE PLAY TONIGHT

CONCORD JUNCTION, Mass.—Under direction of Mrs. Bertha S. Whidden, chairman of the home talent committee of the West Concord Woman's Club, the annual club play is to be given tonight in Association hall.

LONGSHOREMEN ALL IN UNION

According to an announcement last evening by William F. Dempsey, secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic Coast District Council, every longshoreman from Baltimore to St. John and Halifax is affiliated with the A. F. of L. Longshoremen's Association.

PRESIDENT SEES TRADE OUTLOOK AS ENCOURAGING

Reports Show Absence of Depression in Business—No Landing of Forces in Mexico Expected—Toll Plan Success Seen

TRUSTS ARE DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson made it very plain to those with whom he talked today that he does not accept as a fact newspaper reports of general business depression throughout the country. Incidentally he indicated that he had an idea Frank P. Walsh, head of the federal industrial trade commission, did not speak with authority when he said there were 250,000 out of work in New York city alone and large numbers in every large industrial center. The President was quoted as saying he believed Mr. Walsh got his figures from the newspapers and that they have not been verified.

There was little question but that the President was disturbed over the Walsh statement. While he did not discuss it at length, persons closely associated with the administration did. It is known that Mr. Walsh came in for criticism in administration circles for making his statement at a time when the operation of the tariff bill and its income tax attachment are under close scrutiny from Republicans and Progressives.

The President, however, contented himself with an emphatic statement that all of the communications received by the executive offices dealing with the trade situation indicated that business conditions were improving. He stated that naturally there are many unemployed in the cities at present, as few out-of-doors enterprises can be carried on now. The President believes that, with the advent of warm weather, business throughout the country will receive a decided impetus.

So far as Mexico is concerned, the President stands by his original declaration that there is at present no occasion for sending into that country an armed American force. The action of Great Britain in landing marines to guard its legation at Mexico City was with the full and frank approval of this government. Permission was asked and granted in the usual way. But the President does not believe this country will have to land marines.

The President took occasion today to refute the report that South American governments were alarmed over this country's policy. Instead, he said that all of the responsible South American governments are supporting the attitude of the United States.

The President also denied that there is any similarity between the Peruvian situation and that in Mexico. Before this government recognized the provisional government established at Lima, it investigated and found that it had first been approved by the Peruvian supreme court and congress. And report that the approval of Congress was secured only through a show of arms was said by the President to be unfounded.

The President is still working out the personnel of the federal reserve board and hopes to be able to announce its members not later than the first of the month. He said today, however, that he does not intend to name Secretary of Agriculture Houston as a member, if his present plans hold good. The President was quoted as saying that he does not want to break up his present cabinet.

The President admitted that he believes the opposition to his so-called "five brothers" anti-trust bills centered on the measure creating the interstate trade commission.

So far as concerns the request of the United States Chamber of Commerce that it be permitted to "hold a referendum on the trust bills among its membership before Congress finally acts, the President is not disposed to grant the request. To do this would take 60 days, and the President and congressional leaders have already tentatively selected June 15 as the time for the final adjournment of Congress.

The President has not been impressed by the opposition in certain quarters in Congress to the repeal of the Panama canal toll exception clause and believes that a bill providing for this will eventually be passed.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST KENNEDY

BUFFALO—John J. Kennedy, state treasurer, committed suicide Friday. He was served with a summons Friday to reappear at District Attorney Whitman's New York city general inquiry into political irregularities. The district attorney intended to examine Mr. Kennedy as to the way he had handled from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000 of state money during his two administrations as state treasurer. Mr. Whitman says: "There was no evidence against him. We were merely investigating information."

SOLDIERS' HOMES IN INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—Because of complaints of mismanagement of branches of the United States soldiers' homes the House committee on military affairs is conducting hearings on a bill to transfer their administration to the war department.

MORE MONEY IS ASKED BY IMMIGRATION BUREAU HEAD

WASHINGTON—Commissioner Caminetti of the immigration bureau in his first annual report says that more money is needed for the work of inspecting properly the aliens who come to this country. He reviews the operations of the year ending June 30, 1913, and declares the appropriation must be larger or rigid enforcement of the immigration laws will be impossible.

"Increased appropriations and a larger force of officers in the several stations as well as at the main office," says the commissioner-general, "with the interpreters to make possible a thorough inspection and a more strict enforcement of the law, are as important considerations in the effort to deal with immigration problems as the passage of new laws."

Mr. Caminetti says the full exercise

MRS. DORR SAYS SUFFRAGISTS DO NOT OPPOSE DEMOCRATS

WASHINGTON—"We are going to use every legitimate means to induce the Democratic party to allow an equal suffrage amendment to be voted on by the various state legislatures, but if they persistently refuse we shall see that Democracy loses its control in the Senate."

Such is the position of the congressional union as explained today by Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, editor of the Suffragist, in regard to a report from Philadelphia that the suffragists had declared intention to oppose Senators Thomas, Chamberlain and Smith of Arizona. Mrs. Dorr said they had not determined to send any members of the Senate or

House to political retirement, nor had they even discussed the political situation in states where Democratic senators were coming up for reelection, for they had great hopes that the present administration would see the justice of their plea and enable them to get the vote.

Mrs. Desha Breckenridge of Kentucky addressed several thousand suffragists Sunday gathered in memory of the late Susan B. Anthony. She pointed out that a showing of great activity in the political field was the way to overthrow the "political trust" and gain suffrage. Approving speeches were made by Senator Clapp of Minnesota and Senator Shafroth of Colorado.

PACIFIC SHIPPERS SOON TO BE HEARD ON SEAMAN'S BILL

Hearings on La Follette Measure, Which They Deem Too Drastic, Will Be Reopened

WASHINGTON—Hearings on the La Follette seaman's bill will be reopened by the House committee on merchant marine probably this week. Representative Alexander of Missouri, chairman of the committee, after his return from the safety-at-sea conference in London, was asked by Pacific coast shipping interests to hear their side of the case and he has granted them an opportunity to appear before the committee at his convenience. Some of the leading shippers from San Francisco, Los Angeles and other coast cities arrive here Tuesday.

The chief contention of the shippers is that the bill as passed by the Senate is unworkably drastic; that if rigidly enforced, it would be impossible for them to engage in international trade under the American flag, and that the little there is left of the American merchant marine would be eliminated. They maintain that the desired ends can be attained by legislation much better adapted to existing maritime conditions.

COLORADO STRIKE INVESTIGATOR IS HALTED BY GUARD

TRINIDAD, Colo.—J. M. Evans of Montana, member of the House subcommittee investigating the coal strike, was detained for a time by the provost guard while walking about Sunday night.

Members of the committee expect to visit the Ludlow tent colony and learn the conditions under which the strikers have lived since they walked out of the coal mines.

The hearings it is announced will be expedited by every means short of excluding important testimony.

PYTHIANS PLAN CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Knights of Pythias will be celebrated here Feb. 19, 20 and 21. As guests of honor during the celebration there will be three of the fraternity's patriarchs, men living in this city. Of these, Abram Van der Veer and Dr. Edward S. Kimball, the former in the employ of the government, and the latter an instructor in vocal music, are the only members of the parent Pythian lodge; while the third guest of honor, Maj. Edward Dunn, is the veteran member of the order in the United States. He has been a member since the order was instituted.

The program includes a reception on Feb. 20 at the White House by President Wilson to the supreme chancellor of the world and his associate officers. On Feb. 19 Secretary Bryan, past chancellor of the Pythian lodge at Lincoln, Neb., is to deliver an address on "Fraternity."

Other addresses during the celebration will be delivered by Walter B. Ritchie of Lima, O., past supreme chancellor; the Rev. Frederick S. Atwood, grand chancellor of Minnesota; the Rev. Allen A. Stockdale of Toledo, Ohio; Union B.

Hunt of Indianapolis, Indiana; Maj. Edward Dunn, above referred to; Gen. Arthur J. Stobart of St. Paul, Minnesota, one of the high officials of the uniform rank of the order; W. W. Blackwell of Henderson, Kentucky; and Mrs. Ida N. Johnson, at the head of the Pythian Sisters.

Col. Thomas J. Carling of Macon, Georgia, supreme chancellor, and his official staff, will witness, on the afternoon of the 20th an elaborate ritualistic ceremony, at which 200 candidates will be given the page's rank. Immediately in charge of this degree work will be the Mountain City degree team of Frederick, Maryland.

Among the social events of the celebration will be an elaborate reception at the New Willard hotel, to which high government officials have been invited.

Attending the celebration will be members of the supreme lodge from 53 grand lodges, covering not only the United States, but Canada and other parts of the world.

The house in which the first Pythian lodge was formed is still standing in this city.

MR. DILLINGHAM URGES NEED FOR NEW ALIEN LAW

Vermont Senator Says That Immigration Today Is Not Composed as a Rule of an Element to Be Desired Here

FAVORS LITERACY TEST

NEW YORK—Senator William F. Dillingham of Vermont, former chairman of the immigration commission, spoke Saturday before the Republican Club of New York in advocacy of the literacy test to restrict immigration. Claiming that this test will not affect the peoples of northern Europe who come to this country to become citizens, but that it will cut down immigration of peoples of southeastern Europe who are single men mostly who come to remain but temporarily, he traced the history of immigration in the United States to show the present tendencies for which a remedy is demanded.

The senator also advocated his bill to limit the number of aliens of any one nationality admitted each year to 10 per cent of the number of persons of that nationality resident in the United States at the time of the last census, and said if this plan had been in operation during 1913, nearly 41 per cent of the alien immigrants admitted that year from southeastern Europe would have been sent back.

"The literacy test hardly will be felt by the immigrants coming from Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France or the Scandinavian countries," said Senator Dillingham. "Only 27 per cent of all those who have come from these countries are illiterate, while of the new immigration about 35 per cent are unable to read or write. It appears, therefore, that this provision reaches the latest type only of immigration and will reduce its number perhaps one third of these who are now coming. In the last 10 years of those coming from Portugal probably 68 per cent were illiterate; of the Turks 59 per cent, of the South Italians 54 per cent, of the Lithuanians 48 per cent, of the North Italians only 2.6 per cent."

The problem to be solved through immigration laws, said the senator, is the concentration in the cities of an oversupply of manual laborers, with the consequent necessary idleness for many and the undersupply of labor in agriculture. Most of these aliens will not go to the farms, he said, because they do not intend to make permanent homes in this country. The great change in industrial conditions in the country in the past 40 years has caused the marked change in character of immigration, he said.

"Some 25,000,000 of aliens have sought to better their conditions by emigrating to the United States since the close of the civil war," said Senator Dillingham. "It was fortunate for the nation that we started with a vast public domain and with homestead laws calculated to attract the attention of the ambitions of all nations. Down to 1882 the larger proportion of them became homesteaders in the central West and have since become potent factors in our agricultural development. Down to 1882 some 87 per cent of the European immigration came from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Scandinavia. It was made up of families. Men brought their wives and children to make homes and become American citizens."

"But by reason of our great industrial development—the value of our manufactured products jumping from \$2,000,000,000 in 1860 to \$13,000,000,000 in 1900, passing from the bottom of the list of industrial nations to one in which our annual product exceeds that of Great Britain, France and Germany combined—twenty-four years later the old immigration constituted but 20 per cent of the whole, that coming from southeastern Europe increasing from 13 to 80 per cent."

"In order to estimate the value of the new immigration it is necessary to follow it after it has become admitted and to note its characteristics, racially, industrially, politically and socially. The immigrants are as a rule strong, hardy, industrious, frugal and law-abiding, but they dwell in racial groups. While a majority of them were farm or common laborers in their own countries they flock to the great centers of population and withstand all efforts to induce them to engage as farm laborers in the United States. They have come in larger numbers than is necessary to meet demands for labor, and there is an oversupply of unskilled labor at the seat of the basic industries of the country."

"There are no instrumentalities through which they are brought into contact with American society or with American institutions. American schools have no influence in bringing them into community touch with our general life. These new immigrants are not becoming citizens. The old immigration came as a whole to make homes here, while but 30 per cent of the Croats, Russian Hebrews, South Italians, Lithuanians, Magyars, Poles, Russians and Slavaks have sought citizenship."

MASONS TO CELEBRATE

GARDNER, Mass.—The two days' celebration commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Hope lodge, A. F. and A. M., will begin Feb. 22, with services in the First Congregational church.

MEMORIALS FOR CONFEDERACY'S SOLDIERS URGED

Representative Walters Would Have the Southern States Provide for Liberal Expenditure

WASHINGTON—Representative Anderson H. Walters of Pennsylvania is eager to have the southern states provide for a liberal expenditure of money for memorials to soldiers of the Confederacy who participated in the battle of Gettysburg. Confederate battle monuments on that field are few and far between and Mr. Walters makes the point that they should be just as numerous and just as beautiful as those erected by the states of the North to the Union soldiers. Not only that, but Mr. Walters would be glad to have special markers placed on the battlefield showing the ground occupied during the battle by southern regiments. This work has been thoroughly done for the troops of the North and Mr. Walters holds that it ought to be done for those of the South also.

Since the reunion of the blue and the gray on the battlefield last July, it is pointed out that Gettysburg has become a spot dear to the hearts of all patriotic Americans. "The story of the battle," says Mr. Walters, "is partially told by the regimental markers, the monuments and the stone wall. The government has provided metal tablets showing the position of regiments, Union and Confederate. Practically every Union regiment has a distinct marker or monument. But there is something lacking. Only one Confederate regiment has its place marked by anything but what the government has provided. The first Maryland, C. S. A., has a handsome monument. Would it not be a graceful thing in this day of unity if the southern states should place on this great battlefield enduring stone monuments to their brave sons?"

PRESIDENT PRAISES FILIPINO ACTION ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON—Cablegrams exchanged by President Wilson and Secretary Garrison with Governor-General Harrison upon the passage by the new Philippine assembly of the first general appropriation bill in three years, have been made public.

Governor Harrison announced the action as proof of the harmony in the government at Manila. He said the saving of \$1,000,000 effected by the bill, with other expected economies, would avert the treasury deficit. Liberal provision has been made for education and sanitary projects, he said, and the salaries of 100 of the higher officials, including the Governor-General, have been cut from 5 to 10 per cent.

"My sincere congratulations on the appropriations," cabled President Wilson.

NEW SOCIETY OF ARTISTS FORMED TO SHOW WORKS

NEW YORK—A new society has just been formed, to be known as the National Society of American Artists. The idea of the new organization is not to compete with or attempt to supersede any existing society, but to provide an opportunity for exhibiting work by the ever increasing number of artists, for whom the existing organizations are unable to obtain room.

The officers of the society are: Ernest Albert, president; Hobart Nichols, vice-president; G. Glenn Newell, corresponding secretary; H. Ledyard Towle, recording secretary, and Frank Bicknell, treasurer. These, together with Paul Cornoyer, Charles Bittinger, Jules Turcas and Arthur Crisp, form the board of control.

The society will hold its first annual exhibition in the Municipal galleries, 40 Irving place, from the latter part of March to May 1.

PROHIBITIONISTS IN TEXAS TO MEET

DALLAS, Tex.—Delegates from the counties of the state are to meet here next Saturday to hold a convention at which it is proposed to nominate a Prohibition candidate for Governor and to get all other aspirants for the place to withdraw. Thomas H. Ball, attorney of Houston, is said to have the most of the instructed counties. There are 13 candidates, all Democrats, three of whom are outspoken for prohibition. The primaries are held in July.

Texas held a state-wide election three years ago, remaining prohibitory by 6000 in 500,000 votes. The Legislature nominated in July will have power to submit constitutional state-wide prohibition for popular vote.

FESTIVAL POPPIES TO COVER 15 ACRES

SAN JOSE, Cal.—More than 15 acres of poppies will be sown on the old golf links on Kirk avenue for the celebration of the second annual poppy festival to be held by the Federated East Side Clubs in April, the Times-Star announces.

COPPER STRIKERS SEEK TO PROVE RIGHTS INVADED

Witnesses Are Promised at Resumed Congressional Hearing in Support of the Contention Made by Men

FAIR PLAY IS PLEA

HANCOCK, Mich.—Counsel for the striking copper miners were ready today at the resumption of the congressional hearing here in Germania hall to produce witnesses to support their charge that the constitutional rights of citizens have been invaded.

Chairman Taylor said that he had received many unsigned letters from the strikers and their sympathizers since his arrival here, most of which had merely asked for a "square deal."

The hearings will be continued in Hancock until the strikers have finished, then they probably will be transferred to the court house at Houghton.

Chairman Taylor is expecting word from Representative Foster, chairman of the full committee, upon whom he has urged the immediate attendance of Mr. Hamlin, owing to the existing deadlock on the subject of an investigation into the Italian hall rush of Dec. 24.

FIXING OF RETAIL COST BY MAKER OF GOODS BILL'S AIM

Stevens Measure Would Allow Manufacturer to Contract With Dealer on Price of Article

WASHINGTON—Representative Raymond B. Stevens of New Hampshire has introduced a bill which would permit manufacturers to specify the price at which their brand goods shall be retailed. The purpose is to give basis for reversal of the supreme court's recent decision in the patents case by which the court held that the manufacturer could not bind the dealer to sell at a stated price.

The bill is entitled "a bill to prevent discrimination in prices and to provide for publicity of prices to dealers and to the public." It provides that a manufacturer or owner may contract with a dealer to prescribe the sole, uniform price at which each article covered may be resold, providing that the manufacturer shall not have a monopoly, that he shall plainly fix the price on the article, that a trade mark shall be filed with the bureau of corporations, and that the same wholesale and jobbing prices shall be given to all without discrimination. Goods may be sold under the fixed price in case of discontinuance of the manufacturer's business, or if the manufacturer refuses to take them back at the price paid for them, or if the goods are in bad condition and the manufacturer first has an opportunity to buy them at the price at which the dealer desires to dispose of them.

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FEDERAL BOARD TAKES STEPS TO AID UNEMPLOYED

WASHINGTON—To find steady work for unemployed thousands in large cities, the federal commission of industrial relations have begun an investigation to extend from Boston to Kansas City.

Four investigators have been assigned to public and private employment agencies to bring out to what extent the trouble is due to their lack of organization and inefficiency, with orders to report within six weeks. The commission regards the employment problem as a permanent one, because the present conditions in the labor field are virtually the same as exist every year at this season.

Therefore, besides seeking to find some measure of relief immediately, it is proposed to gather material for the preparation of legislation by Congress to establish a federal employment bureau, or federal control of all employment agencies doing an interstate business.

FLOOD PREVENTION IS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—Appointment of a committee of business men from the country at large to provide means for the prevention of floods will be urged upon President Wilson at a hearing Feb. 26.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

TONIGHT 7 to 11:20. DIE M'INTER-SINGER VON NUNEN. Ammen. Riesen. Laube. Jon-Jerville. Laube. Riesen. Lehar. Con. And. Caplet. WED. 8 to 10:20. LAST TIME THIS SEASON. AND ARBELL OF FERRARI-PON. TANA. AND THE LOVE OF THE THREE KINGS. Laube. Vignoli. Ferrari-Fon. Laube. Tana. Con. And. Caplet. SAT. 2 to 5. ONLY TIME THIS SEASON. MASON. Mart. Garden. Mart. Dunge. Mart. Con. And. Caplet. SAT. 8 to 10:30. Prices 50c to \$5. NINE. BUTTERFLY. Maggie Tette. Swartz-Morse. Laube. Blanchard. Con. And. Caplet. SUN. 8 to 10. Prices 50c to \$1. Box seats \$1.50. Maggie Tette. Berlin. Tangle. Dunge. Orch. of 75.

Box Office, Week Days, 9 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6. Rec. Prices, \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 102 Boylston St. Mason & Laube's Piano used.

Equal Suffrage Laws Urged

(Continued from page one)

regarded as much a part of the population as men and therefore are entitled to the rights of men. She declared that at present the United States can not be said to have representative government since it excludes from the ballot a large portion of its citizenship.

Declaring that woman suffrage would spread soon over the whole country, Professor Hayes said Massachusetts should not wait for Ohio or New York or some other state in the eastern half of the country to adopt suffrage first.

Joseph Walker, chairman of the legislative bureau of the Progressive party of Massachusetts, declared that women were entitled to self-government, putting the emphasis on "self." Problems of the home, he said, are as much subjects for legislation as problems in the business world.

Women are not only better fitted to consider home problems, he asserted, than men are, but they are also found in nearly all the industries of the country and should have a voice in the legislation affecting these industries. The influence of women, he believed to be necessary to keep down certain selfish elements in the community. He hoped women would bring a little more altruism into politics, declaring it was needed.

Mr. Walker said the argument that women if receiving the ballot would revolutionize things and would stand for some of the radical measures of socialism should not be considered seriously. He asked the committee members if they thought their wives, mothers and sisters would do that.

Relative to the proposition to refer women suffrage measures to the proposed constitutional convention, Mr. Walker said he believed some of the legislators were trying to use this as a method of dodging the question. He declared the Progressive party was opposed to any such reference of the question. Further, he said, Governor Walsh had notified the Progressive legislative bureau that he stands with it on that point.

Mrs. Crowley then spoke as the first of those representing the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, which she said had 40,000 or more enrolled members.

Mrs. Crowley said: "We are no longer asking you, as the early suffragists were obliged to do, to take a leap in the dark. We have to point only to those states and countries where equal suffrage has been in successful operation for many years."

"That the operation has been successful can be proved in a thousand ways. I could produce volumes of testimony to that effect; to be sure where there can be two opinions about any given thing, there will be. I suppose a few men and women could be found in the suffrage states who will say that equal suffrage has not been a success, but, by the way, these few seem to be very hard to find."

She said she was not asking them to enfranchise the women of Massachusetts. "Neither you nor the organization which you represent can do that. It is not, as you know, a legislative act, but it is the act of the voters. We submit that the time is ripe to let the voters decide it, not cast an opinion on it, a straw vote, but a real one with real results. All the parties in the state except one have declared to that effect in their platforms. It is apparent that the majority of the voters believe with us that the time is ripe. Last year's Legislature went on record by a large majority to the same effect."

"In asking this we have the courage of our convictions, while on the other hand, the respondents, while claiming to represent the convictions not only of a majority of the men in the state, but 92 per cent of the women as well, object to the question being put to a decisive vote. In allowing this, you will not be voting for suffrage, you will simply be voting to allow the people to amend their constitution if they wish to. We ask you, therefore, to put this decision where it belongs, in the hands of the people."

FORESTATION IN HAWAII IS CARRIED ON WITH VIGOR

HONOLULU, H. T.—Three thousand koa tree seedlings were ready on the ground for planting on the face of Sugar Loaf, in the scheme for the forestation of the Honolulu watershed reserve, when David Haughe, the forest nurseryman, wrote his report for December, according to the Star-Bulletin.

Notwithstanding the heavy demand for trees for two months, including that for Arbor day, 2832 trees had been distributed in that month. This was in addition to 2900 handed out to plantation and other corporations for their forestry work.

Congressional vegetable seed had been received to the amount of 10,000 packages, each package containing five varieties. One set contains beans, lettuce, muskmelon, onion and radish; another corn, lettuce, onion, radish and turnip, and a third peas, cucumber, lettuce, onion and radish.

MACON GUESTS TO SEE D.A.R. PAGEANT

ATLANTA, Ga.—The historic pageant planned by the D. A. R. of Macon will be a courtesy for the visiting delegates of the state convention to be held in Macon from Feb. 16 to 19, says the Constitution. This entertainment originated with Mrs. T. C. Parker, regent of the Nathaniel Macon chapter, and the historic sequence of events has been logically given by Professor Joseph Perry, for years teacher in Wesleyan, now state historian.

STEAMER SHOWS SACRAMENTO IS NAVIGABLE RIVER

Sea-Going Freighter Laden With Lumber Negotiates Trip From Seattle to California Capital Without Difficulty

TO ESTABLISH LINE

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—When A. M. Dollar, the young owner of the steam schooner Grace Dollar, stepped from the deck of his deep sea vessel on to the W street wharf of the Knox Lumber Company recently and pressed a silver dollar, his business card, into the palm of W. F. Knox, ocean industry in a unique fashion greeted Sacramento enterprise for the first time in the modern history of the Sacramento river, writes J. B. Woodside in the Union.

Thus was successfully completed an achievement in inland water commerce in California, an event that marks a new epoch in local river trade, a venture that Knox and the Dollar company staked their judgment upon and risked a fortune to accomplish.

Others said it couldn't be done. "You'll get stuck in the mud," they said. "The Sacramento river is only good for scows and fishing smacks to sail in." But Mr. Knox has grown up with the Sacramento river. His father was one of the greatest experts on river matters in his day. He helped to build many of the famous levees and it was his ambition to see Sacramento become a deep water port.

Mr. Knox, Jr., took his proposition to several of the big bay shippers. "If you will deliver a cargo of lumber from Seattle to me in Sacramento I will pay you well for the trouble and I predict that the experiment will open up an unexplored source of revenue," he said. Mr. Knox had confidence in his river and in his own knowledge of conditions. He was ridiculed by one shipper after another. Finally he laid his scheme before Capt. Robert Dollar, the head of the Dollar company. After months of quiet investigation Dollar agreed to risk a \$200,000 vessel. He loaded it with more than a million feet of lumber, worth several more thousands, and sailed from Seattle.

Welcomed by as many cheering, laughing, enthusiastic Sacramentans as could find standing room on the dock and in the near vicinity, the huge steel craft poked its prow into view shortly before 3 o'clock. In "full dress" for the occasion, bedecked with signal flags of the international code and with the proud banner of its owners flying from the mast, the ocean-going vessel sailed into Sacramento with as jaunty an air as a pleasure launch.

When he arrived in Sacramento Owner Dollar was enthusiastic over the outcome of the expedition. "This trip has shown that vessels of the draught of the Grace Dollar can navigate to Sacramento from the bay during the high water season," he said.

"It would not be possible to maintain such service during the summer months without extensive dredging operations and considerable deepening of the river channel, but freight steamers of deep-sea proportions certainly can be sailed to Sacramento under present conditions. Our company, of course, is interested only in the lumber business, but I can see no reason why we should not ship direct to Sacramento from Pacific coast ports during the winter months. I think the same field is available here for miscellaneous freighters."

MEMPHIS CHURCH MAY BE HOUSED IN OFFICE BUILDING

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Discussion of plans for an office building to replace the Court Avenue Presbyterian church is going on, according to the News-Scimitar. It is said that a plan to finance the undertaking has been well outlined and members of the church say they hope actual construction can be commenced within the next several months.

According to one of the church officials it is planned to have the new building follow along lines of similar structures in Kansas City, Chicago and Boston, where churches are located within office buildings. There will be two plans submitted. One is for a 20-story building to cover a plot 75 feet square with a church in the rear, and the other is for a 17-story building with a 75-foot frontage and 150 feet depth. The former buildings would cost \$500,000 and the latter about \$300,000.

LAMP POST VOTE BOOTH INVENTED

CLEVELAND, O.—Godfrey Fugman, architect, has invented a collapsible building, says the Plain Dealer. The structure is especially adapted for use as a voting booth and when not so used is designed to make up into a lamp post. Effort will be made to have the board of elections adopt the structure in place of present voting booths.

The structure is of metal and when open is a circular building about 12 feet in diameter, with a central metal pole. Closed, the frame of the structure telescopes about the central pole and the walls are taken away for storage.

TRUSTEE CHOICE FOR SIEGEL CO. IS POSTPONED

Referee Olmstead in Bankruptcy Court Delays Action Until Saturday to Allow Examination of Creditors' Claims

REORGANIZATION PLAN

Referee James M. Olmstead of the United States bankruptcy court today postponed the election of trustees for the Henry Siegel Company of Boston until Saturday in order to allow an examination of the numerous claims filed by creditors.

Joseph M. Hartfield of New York, who represents the New York creditors' committee, informed the court that a majority of the creditors in New York had joined with the Boston banks in supporting for trustees Louis A. Frothingham, Charles F. Wood and Carl Dreyfus. He stated that 620 claims representing \$463,000 were in favor of these three men as trustees. He thought more would be realized for the creditors through a reorganization than through a sale and that with a view to a reorganization he asked a postponement for one week in order to adjust the landlord's claim for rent.

Jacob N. Rosenberg, who represents the receivers for the Siegel stores in New York, stated that the claims of the other Siegel stores against the Boston store would exceed \$1,000,000. None of these claims has been filed as yet, he stated. As to when they would be filed he was uncertain.

Attorney Blodgett, representing the First National Bank and the International Trust Company, stated that he represented the two largest creditors. He asked for an election today on the ground that the store was losing \$1000 a day at the present time.

Atty. George R. Nutter, counsel for the receivers of the Boston store, stated that the receivers were ready to turn the business over to the trustees today. The books were closed on Saturday, he said. If the business continued, he said, it would result in a serious loss to the creditors. The receivers' sale had netted more than the January sales, he stated, but he thought the public had been satiated.

OKLAHOMA MODEL IS FIRST IN NAVY OF LATEST CLASS

Type of New Dreadnought Shows Marked Differences in Build From Any Predecessor

WASHINGTON—There has just been placed in the office of the secretary of the navy a model of the battleship Oklahoma, which represents the latest type of battleship construction for the American navy. This model replaces that of the battleship New York, which has now been placed in the first floor corridor of the navy department.

The Oklahoma and the Nevada, which this new model represents, are to be equipped with 14-inch guns, in accordance with the practice initiated on their predecessors, the New York and Texas. These two new vessels are of 27,500 tons displacement, each being larger by 500 tons than their predecessors. They mark progress in battleship construction in efficiency of armor protection, watertight subdivision, and underwater protection. They will develop 21 knots an hour, and will have a very large cruising radius, due to use of oil for fuel.

The Oklahoma will be fitted with vertical triple expansion engines, and the Nevada with Curtis turbine machinery. The launching of these vessels will take place probably within the next few months, and they will be delivered to the government about midsummer of 1915.

TRAFFIC CLUB TO HEAR NOTED MEN

Prof. William H. Taft, Governor Walsh, Senator John W. Weeks, Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven directorate, and James H. Hustis and Morris McDonald, presidents respectively of the New Haven and Boston & Maine systems, are to be guests of the Traffic Club of New England at the annual dinner at the Copley Plaza hotel March 6. Sam W. Manning, general New England agent of the Santa Fe system, is president of the club.

Professor Taft, Governor Walsh and Senator Weeks will make addresses. The subject has been left to the choice of the speakers.

D. K. E. ALUMNI MEET

Local alumni members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity met at a City Club luncheon this noon, beginning monthly gatherings. Eleven chapters were represented. An informal dinner will be held at the City Club at 5:30 p. m. Wednesday, March 4.

SPOKANE GIRLS' CHORUS FORMED

SPOKANE, Wash.—A girls' chorus of 40 members will be organized at the North Central high school this semester, under the direction of C. Olin Rice, head of the department of music, announces the Chronicle. Some musical production will be given.

COUNTY AGENTS ADD TO PROFITS OF THE FARMER

In Increased Interest in Corn Alone They Are Held by State of Minnesota to Have Justified Their Employment

BASIS PERMANENT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The question sometimes asked by the uninitiated is: What do the county agricultural agents do? This question is best answered by telling some of the things they have done, says the Journal.

It should be remembered, however, that the county agent—in Minnesota, at least—is comparatively new. The first such agent in Minnesota entered upon his work Sept. 1, 1912. It is too early, therefore, to say what will be the influence of such men on the agriculture of the state as time goes on. Nevertheless, a good guess may be made from the record already achieved in meeting the urgent problems of the year and a little more that have gone.

Perhaps in nothing so much as in the quantity and quality of corn grown has the county agent's work shown its influence. Years ago farmers coming to Minnesota from states farther south would send back to their old homes for seed corn, plant it, reap a harvest of disappointment and give up corn growing in Minnesota as a thing that Providence had not provided for. But there were men who did not take this view of the matter. One of these was Prof. C. P. Bull of the agricultural college and experiment station. Professor Bull, by the careful selection of early maturing seed, managed to grow corn in latitudes where corn was considered hopeless. This pointed the way. Corn to be grown in any section of Minnesota must be from seed showing hardiness and early-maturing qualities. Consequently, when agents went into the various counties they encouraged the selection of seed adapted to the latitude and climatic conditions.

A. B. Lathrop, county agent of Big Stone county, who took up his work Oct. 15, 1912, found that many farmers in his parish had suffered disappointment through the use of imported seed corn, in spite of the fact that other farmers had done well with the same crop. He therefore set about making up a county seed-corn list. This gave the names and addresses of farmers who with or without assistance from the experiment station had developed seed corn that would ripen and yield freely in the comparatively short summers of western Minnesota. Farmers who wished to grow corn, instead of importing their seed obtained supplies from the men on this list, and the result was successful corn-growing by many who had failed before.

In Swift county, which is Alfred Carlsted's agricultural parish, a somewhat different plan was adopted. Mr. Carlsted obtained the cooperation of five progressive young farmers in different parts of the county, provided them with ear-tested, well-bred and selected seed corn, and set them to growing seed corn in breeding plots. On the five plots of these farmers an average yield of 83 bushels to the acre was obtained, and the highest yield was about 100 bushels. These successes attracted the attention of the farmers of the entire county. As a result the farmers took an interest in seed-corn selection. Whereas before it was possible to find in the course of a day's drive through the county perhaps two or three farmers who made a practice of selecting their seed corn early—before frosts came—last fall on a similar drive one could not find more than two or three farmers who had not so selected their seed corn. The outcome will be seen next year in corn of greater quantity and better quality, other conditions being equal.

GRADE TO KEEP NEW TUNNEL DRY

DENVER, Col.—The Moffat tunnel must be driven with an up grade from both ends so that any water tapped will flow away from the headings and not interfere with driving nor require pumping, in the opinion of Engineers D. W. Brunton and J. W. Finch, given in the Times.

The contention is that the ends of the tunnel must be lower than the midway point and that the western portal will have to be lower than the eastern which is a matter of no importance so far as railroad operation is concerned, nor will this scheme interfere with the utilization of the tunnel as a waterway.

FILM MAKERS ASK LOS ANGELES AID

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Unless Los Angeles county will repair the road leading to Providential ranch, near Hollywood, secure this ranch for the film concern for not more than \$50 an acre and put in the needed sewerage and fire hydrants, the Universal Film Company, with its 15 motion picture companies, will move from Los Angeles after 60 days, the Express says.

This ultimatum was delivered by Isadore Bernstein, manager of the company, who says that his company brings \$1,000,000 annually to Los Angeles in salaries and for equipment.

Its

True Mission

The fundamental reason for the existence of the daily newspaper is to tell truthfully the worth while happenings in the world that right thinking people desire to be informed about. The work of a newspaper publishing only the true informing news is constructive; its review of world events, comprehensive.

IN carrying out its firm policy The Christian Science Monitor exercises strict censorship of its news, and its readers, appreciating this, come to regard its statements as authoritative. The real influence of the paper is determined by the great faith these readers have in both its news and its advertising. Advertising in the Monitor stands as high a test of truth and accuracy as its news. Those legitimately conducted businesses employing its columns to tell of their offerings to an attentively interested body of readers, are justified in so doing by the results brought about by this intentionally directed interest which expresses itself in active form—price, service and quality being equal

How the Monitor can perform its highest service to the reader is best determined by attentively reading the succeeding issues and becoming familiar with each department and phase of the paper.

Chicago Will Plan Harbor to Accommodate Big Ships

Supporters of Burnham Method of Improving Lakefront Making Alterations to Meet Recommendations of Secretary of War

URGES DEEP CHANNEL

CHICAGO—Advocates of the Burnham plan for the improvement of Chicago's lake shore are at work altering the plans to comply with the proposals made by Secretary of War Garrison to make provision for a future deep harbor adequate to take care of ocean-going ships which the secretary predicts will be coming to Chicago through the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes before long.

Mr. Garrison has approved in general the Mann bill which is pending in Congress and which authorizes the reclamation of a strip along the south shore for park purposes. But he makes a proviso that all concerned shall first agree to a removal of any obstructions in the way of the future establishment of a deep harbor in that locality.

"The Mann bill appears to make such ample provision for protection of present and future navigation that I know of no objection to its favorable consideration by Congress so far as those interests are concerned," the secretary of war said in his report to Congress. "The omission of any of the conditions or limitations of the bill as it now stands might, however, injure the interests of navigation without giving corresponding benefits."

Although up to the present time the municipality of Chicago has made plans only for package and passenger terminal facilities north of the Chicago river and no navigation or railroad interests have come forward with propositions for the construction of commercial piers, wharves and terminals south of Randolph street, yet it is evident that the development of a commercial harbor at or near Chicago is likely to be, at some future date, of great importance not only to the city of Chicago and the state of Illinois but to all states using the Great Lake, for interstate commerce.

"The utilization of Chicago or Calumet river for use of larger deep draft vessels is impracticable for many reasons. . . . A lakefront harbor to be of proper availability must be of large area, with good connections to all railroad lines entering the city, and with free and easy communication behind extensive breakwater protections for barge and tug travel to and from Chicago and Calumet rivers and adjoining waterways. . . . The latter conditions are adverse to any filling up of the basin in front of its protecting breakwater until other equally good or better anchorage basins and protecting breakwaters shall have been constructed; they are adverse also to any filling in front of the Field Museum park, between Grant park and Sixteenth street; also adverse to any filling from the Field Museum park down to about Fifty-first street, or from Ninety-fifth street to the south end of Calumet park, unless such provisions be made to place beyond all question of doubt the ability of the city, the state or the federal government to reoccupy this area by modern piers, docks and other terminal facilities, and to provide beyond question of doubt for the proper connection of the latter to all railroads entering the city."

"It is understood that the present bill is intended to safeguard fully, as is thought by this office not only desirable but necessary, the future interests of navigation so that the area in question may be readily available for harbor purposes when the time of need arrives. If this be done there seems to be no serious objection to the temporary use of the submerged area for other purposes."

This bill gives the South park commissioners authority to make a large area of new lakefront park, by filling in from the southern limits of Grant park (off the central retail and business district) to the north end of Jackson park at Fifty-first street, on the south side, and also along the shore in South Chicago (which is a part of the city).

This would provide Chicago with a continuous lakefront park from the heart of the business district for a distance of more than 10 miles south. This feature was included in the original "Plan of Chicago" prepared by Mr. Burnham. The chief opposition to it has been made in the cause of the future necessity for a deep water harbor to take the place of the present river harbor in the Chicago river and in the Calumet river (which runs through the South Chicago, or the steel mills, district).

This opposition was attempted to be met by a provision for the establishment of a deep water harbor north of the Chicago river and between the mouth of that stream and the south end of Lincoln park, but this solution has not met with the approval of the war department. It is evident that Mr. Garrison believes the time is not far distant when the water commerce of Chicago will begin to regain its relative importance with the rail commerce, which it has been steadily losing since this city became so great a railroad center.

The start of Chicago's greatness as a commercial center was made by water transportation methods, the old Michigan and Illinois canal to connect with the Illinois river, furnishing the link between the lake-bound traffic and the rapidly developing farming country back of Chicago. While the total amount of tonnage handled through the port of Chicago (which includes the Chicago and the Calumet rivers) is large enough to make Chicago one of the large world ports, it is insignificant in comparison with the ton-

nage handled by the nearly 40 railroad lines that enter the city.

The systematic campaign to secure outside business that the manufacturers of Chicago and Illinois have been engaged in for some time, is increasing the desire of the business interests to see water transportation from this city to the ocean developed. If their wares can be loaded on ships in the Chicago harbor and sent to the Atlantic through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, or to the Gulf of Mexico, through the canal and the Mississippi a great saving will be effected.

The value of water connection direct with outside ports is coming to be realized more and more by Chicago exporters as well as importers. The diversification of this city's outside trade, both in exports and imports, has helped greatly to bring about this new and broader view of water communication to supplement the city's excellent rail transportation system.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

This is the time of year when committees get to work and plan things for the coming season. Sometimes alterations are made to the course, and among other things the list of local rules should be carefully revised in order to cut out anything that may be dispensed with, for the regular rules are now so numerous that every possible effort should be made to relieve the club member of further burdens on his memory.

The following article on the making of local rules appeared in Golf Illustrated from the pen of Bernard Thomas and is well worthy of the careful consideration of all club committees: He begins—

"Some years ago J. L. Low wrote: 'Over and over again, cases arise which should have been guarded against or provided for by local rules; and the fact that no such rules exist frequently leads to decisions founded on law rather than equity. When the great boom came to golf in England, courses were laid out on many places ill-suited for the purpose and though a good game may be enjoyed on such greens, it is impossible to include in any code of laws rules applicable to these varieties of the game.'"

Despite the comprehensive and well-nigh perfect code that we now enjoy, these words have lost little, if anything, of their original truth. But though from their very nature, as indicated by the title "Local Rules," it would be impossible to formulate a code of local rules for universal application, yet much more might be done than has hitherto been attempted in the direction of standardizing or securing uniformity in local rules dealing with cognate matters.

A good selection of these matters is to be found in the first paragraph of the admirable "Recommendations for Local Rules," published with the rules of golf, and the selection of "Special Hazards or Conditions" indicates the matters that may properly be the subjects of local rules. The following observations will deal almost exclusively with local rules for the conduct of the game itself as distinguished from local rules for the conduct of competitions. Now, in regard to the making of local rules, there are certain general principles that should be observed, and of these I would number:

First—That they be few in number.

Generally speaking, by the multitude of its local rules is the poor quality of a course and of its golfers known. Conversely, the best courses have very few local rules. It must be a poor course that has so many peculiar ungodly "hazards" and conditions as to require a dozen or so special bylaws to put them beyond the operation of the rules of golf. And it will generally be found that, apart from local conditions, these bylaws are still further swollen by clauses purporting to mitigate the penalties imposed by the rules of golf, for there will assuredly be players in such a club who think they can improve on the work of our legislators. It would be a good thing if the framers of these unwieldy codes of local rules were reminded that such rules should, as the title implies, be confined to peculiar local conditions. Our first principle may be amplified by saying that local rules should not be made for seldom occurring difficulties and remote contingencies.

"Hard cases make bad laws," and that a member of the green committee has perchance found a poor lie in the fairway, or from a "fine drive" has struck a solitary tree in the middle of the course (which, by the way, was there to be avoided) is no reason why a local rule should forthwith be promulgated.

Secondly—That they do not violate the rules of golf.

That such an obvious truism as this is not unneeded will be seen from the following selection of so-called local rules, culled from the score cards accumulated in the course of my wanderings. 1. Pride of place must be given to the following gem, because of its glorious disregard of the great central principle of the game. "A ball may be lifted out of any difficulty or bad lie, or out of permanent water, and dropped any distance behind the hazard. Penalty, one stroke." Thus, summarily, is rule 11 suitably mitigated. There are many variants of this delightful "local rule," for instance, "a ball may be lifted from any place except boundary fences and artificial bunkers . . . penalty, loss of one stroke, both in match play and medal play." Another version says: "A ball lying anywhere in a bunker may be lifted and dropped in the bunker with the loss of one stroke,"—so that the price of a heel-mark or of an unfavor-

C. J. GLIDDEN SEES SUCCESS FOR WORLD AEROPLANE RACE

Balloon Pilot and Automobilst Believes Proposed Panama-Pacific Exposition Project Is Entirely Feasible and Devoid of Any Extenuating Hazards

Success for the proposed around-the-world aero race starting from the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco next year is expected by Charles J. Glidden of Boston, motorist and balloonist, who made a globe-encircling automobile journey several years ago. Mr. Glidden today said he had no doubt as to the possibilities of such a flight, especially in view of the recent aeronautic records ex-

hibiting the durability of the flying-machine under conditions as severe or more so than would probably be encountered along the proposed route. The tentative route selected by the exposition managers and submitted to the Aero Club of America for approval Mr. Glidden believes to be ideally suited to the proposed contest. This route covers 22,760 miles, starting at San Francisco and progressing easterly.

A splendid opportunity to test out their machines will be afforded the aviators, says Mr. Glidden, in the 3000-mile cross-country flight over the United States to New York. In traveling from west to east across the continent the machines can fly at an altitude which will enable them to secure the advantage of the currents moving from the Pacific coast. This might mean flying at an altitude of about 3000 feet, thought Mr. Glidden.

As to the capability of the present type of aeroplane for successfully remaining in the air long enough to negotiate the long distances which must be covered over water without landing, Mr. Glidden points to the record of Ingold, the German aviator, who recently flew more than 1000 miles in 16½ hours without alighting. The longest flight over water in the proposed route is 800 miles, across Bering straits. With proper provisions made for a boat patrol, Mr. Glidden believes the cross-ocean flying presents no obstacle.

June is the best time for the proposed trip, according to Mr. Glidden. He says that conditions in that month are usually more settled with favorable currents. Undertaking the journey then will enable the aviators to take advantage of the long Arctic days, he says. Supplies could readily be shipped ahead of the fliers, said he, to provide every convenience needed. The expense of such a trip he thought would not be necessarily great. He said he thought it would be much less than in traveling around the globe in an automobile.

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BOSTONIANS TO SEND MESSENGER TO THE PRESIDENT

Settlement Conference Plans to Present Protest Against Segregation of Employees

Resolutions protesting against continued segregation of negro employees in the federal departments in Washington and authorizing that a messenger be sent to protest in person to President Wilson in the name of the citizens of Massachusetts and to assure him that "Massachusetts will never keep silence while the laws of the nation are disregarded in the national capital" were unanimously adopted at a conference held yesterday afternoon at the Robert Gould Shaw house and attended by both white and colored citizens, representing many churches and professions. It was then voted to defer the choice of a messenger till the next meeting of the Robert Gould Shaw house council Tuesday afternoon.

Preceding the adoption of the resolutions the conference was addressed by Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois of New York who described the purposes and work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and by Rolfe Colby of the editorial staff of the Congressionalist, who gave a full account of the segregation movement in Washington. By request Miss Maria Baldwin also spoke on the relation of Robert Gould Shaw house to the segregation idea, pointing out that the house has always been opposed to segregation, that it opens its doors to all races, and that both white and colored people meet here on a most friendly footing. Other speakers paid similar tribute to the work of the house and the stand it has always taken against segregation.

The "recommendations" of the rules of golf committee may not have the force of laws, it is well that they should be followed, and it is surprising how many clubs still permit "placing" instead of "dropping" when a ball has to be lifted from a wrong putting-green, although the new recommendation in question has been before us for some years.

FIRE BRIGADES IN FACTORIES IS AIM OF MEETING

Fire prevention, sought by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston chapter of the National Fire Protection Association, is the subject of a meeting for the organization of fire brigades in factories to be held in Faneuil hall on Feb. 24 and a hearing on proposed legislation at the State House Feb. 25. Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner, affirms his support of the chamber bill in the Chamber of Commerce News today.

Many civic organizations have been invited to participate in the Faneuil hall meeting by the National Association and Boston business men are to be asked to send one or more of their employees. J. Doyle of Illinois and Col. Lewis T. Bryant of New Jersey, whose plan has been adopted, are to speak.

The plan is to have each factory or store owner appoint a man as chief of the fire brigade for the establishment, with an assistant for every 500 employees or fraction thereof. The duties of the men thus appointed will be to inspect the building for accumulation of rubbish, to see to it that water pipes are filled, and to keep standpipes, hose and other apparatus in good condition.

SETTLEMENT WORK

At North End union tonight an assembly is to be held for the Italian families of the neighborhood. Music will be furnished by the Italian band. Tomorrow evening the Frothingham club will hold a dancing party, and Friday evening there is to be a house social. A valentine party was the feature of the open house program last week.

Following a dinner tomorrow evening at 20 Union Park the house council will go to South Bay union where they will be entertained by the presentation of Irish plays by the South Bay Dramatic Club. Thursday afternoon the Spoglia Club will meet at the union, and Friday and Saturday evenings the Young Peoples Association and Bellefontaine Club will hold parties there.

Preparatory to beginning work for this season the Boston Seed Distribution is announcing that it will supply a speaker, Miss Persis Bartholomew, 14 John Eliot square, Roxbury, during March and April to schools, clubs or organization to talk on garden work and show slides.

Ruggles street neighborhood house will hold a house dance at the Elmwood gymnasium Tuesday evening and Thursday evening the Mothers Club will be convened for an illustrated lecture on "Market Sanitation" by a representative of the Women's Municipal League. Friday evening the Dramatic Club will present "The Burglar" at Roxbury neighborhood house.

Under the auspices of the National Federation of Settlements and the Boston Social Union a conference on "Work with Boys" will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 at the Twentieth Century Club. Any one interested in the subject may attend.

Last evening at the Civic Service house "The Industrial Outlook" was outlined by Harry Phillips of England. Mrs. Owen Phillips spoke on "The Call for Service." Music was furnished by a neighborhood trio. Next Sunday evening the United Clubs will be hosts of a house Washington celebration.

Dancing of the minuet in costume will be a feature of the Washington parties to be given this week at the House of Seven Gables settlement in Salem. On the afternoon of Washington's birthday a musical will be given at which Miss Winifred Powell of Boston will sing and Mrs. Jessie Hatch Symonds will render violin selections. Afterwards there will be a reception to which the neighborhood is invited.

At Cottage Place neighborhood house the Civic Club will have a Washington party Wednesday evening, and the nursery mothers will have a supper Thursday evening.

Tomorrow, following a luncheon of the workers of Ellis Memorial to be held at the women's residence, Howard Root will speak on "Work with the Boys." Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock Miss Isabel Whittier will tell stories to the mothers.

Yesterday afternoon the Students Club of Denison house were addressed by Miss Eva Channing. Thursday evening a group of girls from Radcliffe College will give an entertainment at the house, and on Friday afternoon Miss Mabel Frost will give an illustrated lecture on "Streets and Alleys of Boston" for the Syrian women of the neighborhood. Denison house has taken an apartment at 110 Tyler street, where the music work of the settlement is now being carried on.

Genevieve applanse from an audience which practically filled Huntington Avenue theater greeted every member of the program given yesterday afternoon by the People's orchestra of the Boston Music school settlement. Mme. Marie Sundelius, soprano, assisting. The numbers which seemed to please the audience most were the selection from "Samson and Delilah" and the overture "Der Freischutz," given by the orchestra, and "The Fairy Pipers" and a group of Swedish songs by Mme. Sundelius. The next concert of the orchestra will be given Sunday, April 5. The assisting artists will be Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt and John Chipman.

Students from Phillips Brooks house will give an entertainment Tuesday evening at Robert Gould Shaw house for the young people of the house.

The Disraeli Club of the Elizabeth Peabody house has arranged an attractive program for the next four months. The members have been divided into six debating teams, and a schedule drawn up by which each team will debate every other team. The group winning the highest per cent of debates is to be considered the champion of the Disraeli Club.

A luncheon and conference on garden work will be held at the South End industrial school Wednesday afternoon. The speakers include Mrs. Rodman Peabody, Robert A. Woods, Mrs. A. Lincoln Bowles, Dr. Franklin B. Dwyer and Miss Mary Lee Ware. At roll call all representing garden work will be invited to tell in a two-minute talk the special message of their experiences.

An illustrated lecture on "Panama" was given last evening at the Elizabeth Peabody house by Capt. Charles Mason Fuller, formerly of the United States navy. On Friday evening the Echo Club will have a party and on Monday evening, Feb. 23, the Disraeli Club will also have a party. On the same afternoon the violin pupils of the settlement will give a recital.

HAWAII PARK GIFT ACCEPTED HONOLULU—The acre of property in Moano valley, which has been offered as a gift to the city and county by trustees of Oahu College for a park has been accepted by the supervisors, says the Star-Bulletin.

SHORE RIGHTS DISCUSSED

Editorial Noting a Recent Seaweed Case Raises Question of Its Application

In a brief report of the decision of a local court the other day, the Monitor recorded the fact that a farmer of Little Compton, R. I., had been fined the costs of the prosecution for taking seaweed from the shore at Westport, Mass. No interstate question arises in the case. The Little Compton man was neither made liable nor freed from liability by the fact that his home was the other side of the line between the two towns, which is also the state line. He had followed a practice that is by no means uncommon of getting to the shore at the most convenient place and gathering the seaweed where it had been cast up by the tide. But it appears, in the view of the judge of the district court, that he had trespassed. Seaweed afloat, he finds, is public property, but seaweed left on the land by the receding tide is the wealth of the owner of the adjoining property. The right to pass over land is not here a public right, even though at high tide it may be traversed freely in boats.

The trial of this case was followed with great interest by the people of the southeastern part of the state and the courtroom had a distinguished company of people from New Bedford, the nearest city, and other places, where the interest was in the treatment of a problem that has been the subject of moment from the first settlement and which, it seems, is not quite clear to the general public. The defense of the Little Compton man was a dispute of the right of the owners of the land to deprive him of the privilege of resorting to the shore and gathering up the weed. It was argued on both sides and the decision of the judge is an extended review of the law of the state.

The notion seems to be prevalent that the shore is common property. The notices of no-trespass that had been posted where the farmer gathered the weed had been commonly disregarded.

The finding in this case is apparently so well supported by the decisions in Massachusetts that it may as well be taken for guidance as to rights on the shore. As the New England coast continues to gain in population and in developed estates, the greater becomes the need of respect for property rights. Probably it seldom occurs to the walker along the broad beaches, where the receding water has left a hard floor of sand, that he is there by the silent consent of the owners of the cottages on the bluff. If he is provided with the implements he may fancy that he can gather the clams wherever he may find them. He will almost surely think he has the right to bathe, "jumping up and down" if he chooses. But the law is against him in all these suppositions.

WAKEFIELD TO HOLD CAUCUS TODAY FOR TOWN ELECTION

Candidates for Office on March 2 to Be Selected by Non-Partizan Ballot—Nine Seek Places on the Board of Selectmen—Other Contests

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Polls open at four o'clock this afternoon for a citizens' non-partizan caucus at which candidates for town offices at the municipal election, March 2, will be nominated.

Interest centers about a record list of nine aspirants for the board of selectmen, with five to be nominated. They are Forrest A. Seavey, William P. Shepard and Nathaniel E. Cutler of the present board; John A. Meloney, chairman of the finance committee and a former selectman; John J. Round, Jesse E. Harrison, John J. Foley, Stanley A. Dearborn and Benjamin F. Butler.

The caucus brings out the annual contest for overseers of the poor. They will be elected in three, two and one year terms this year and in three-year terms beginning in 1915. Overseer Hugh Connell is opposed by Selectman Andrew G. Anderson. Overseer William F. Bowman has George E. Zwicker against him and Overseer Albert D. Cate's renomination is contested by Frank M. Crosby.

Against L. Wallace Sweetser, candidate for renomination as light commissioner, is John M. Cameron.

Auditor William M. Kelso has withdrawn, and the name of A. Stanley North appears on the ballot. Auditors W. O. Abbott and William J. Stout stand for reelection.

The question of establishing a public playground is to be revised again in the coming town meeting. John J. Butler is sponsor for an article which calls for the purchase of a lot of land between Chestnut and Albion streets and a preliminary appropriation of \$300 for tennis courts, swings and other apparatus.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Elections for town office are being held today with a record number of voters registered. There are six contests, in the offices of selectmen, park commissioner, school committee, overseer of poor, board of health and constable. Tomorrow night the sixty-second annual town warrant, containing 20 articles, will be considered.

The candidates are: Selectmen (three years), Clarence B. Humphrey, for reelection, and James D. Bentley; moderator, Daniel F. Knowlton; clerk, George T. Till; treasurer, William H. Bates; collector of taxes, Nathan G. Bubier; assessor, Edward A. Mansfield; water and sewerage board (three years), Charles E. Hodgdon; park commissioner (a new office with a three-year term), Nathan K. Atkins, Stuart P. Ellis, Hurlbert C. Griffin; school committee (three years), the Rev. Edward Tillotson, for reelection, and Miss Lena V. Wessell; library trustee (three years), Francis E. Ingalls; overseer of poor (three years), William H. Carroll, for reelection, and Harry E. Cahoon; board of health (three years), Dr. Loring Grimes, for reelection, and Dr. James C. Rowley; tree warden, Everett P. Mudge; constable, Frank H. Bradford, for reelection; Charles W. Burdell, Ulysses M. Corson and Alfred F. Frazier.

Among the more important articles in the warrant are propositions to appoint

a committee to enlarge and remodel the high school, to elect three selectmen annually for one-year terms instead of one man each year for three years; to appropriate \$800 for a safe and same Fourth of July celebration, and \$400 for summer band concerts.

LEXINGTON, Mass.—There are to be at least three contests for the town offices at the annual town meeting on March 2. Four candidates are seeking the three places on the board of selectmen, and two are aspiring for the vacancy on the board of water commissioners. A half a dozen names have been mentioned for moderator.

Former Rep. Frank D. Peirce of East Lexington, who has been a selectman for the past nine years, declines reelection. However, Chairman George H. Childs and Edward W. Taylor are out for another term. They will be opposed by S. Myron Lawrence of East Lexington and Eugene T. Buckley of Lexington.

Dwight F. Kilgour of the water commissioners will not run again, and both Edward H. Mara and Arthur E. Horton are out for his three-year term. Edwin A. Bayley, who has been moderator at the town meetings for many years, states that he will not be candidate this spring, and for the moderatorship Edward P. Merriam, Irving P. Fox, Dr. Fred S. Piper, William C. Stickel, Representative George Ernest Briggs and Robert Leslie Ryder have been named.

ARLINGTON, Mass.—It is expected that a record number of voters will attend the first adjournment of the special town meeting on the question of the high school site tonight, for at this time a number of citizens will take action to oppose the vote of the last meeting, when the selectmen were authorized by a two thirds vote to purchase the Schouler court lot for school purposes.

The matter of making provisions for the proposed new building, choosing a committee in charge, making an appropriation for the structure, etc., are also to come up at this meeting.

NEW CABINET FOR ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES—Appointment of a new cabinet is announced by the newspaper Nacion. It is constituted as follows: Interior, Miguel Ortiz; finance, Enrique Carbo; foreign affairs, Jose Luis Murature; agriculture, Jose Malbrán; public works, Manuel Moyana; war, General Velaz; justice and public instruction, Horacio Calderon; marine, Saenz Valiente.

Senor Murature is editor of the Nacion, which further says that a decree announcing the new cabinet is to issue today. The extra two months' leave of absence to President Penna has caused some discussion because he had two months' leave from last October. The Vice-President, Dr. De la Plaza, has been in charge of the presidential office.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER or attendant—Experienced woman wants situation; would night work; very capable and conservative.

ious; highest references. MRS. M. SHANNON, Station A, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined English lady, with position; thoroughly domesticated. Address Mrs. E. SOKELL, 10 Irving St., Malden, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by refined American woman with couple of lady; competent, trustworthy; good music. Address Mrs. L. BOND, 90 Pembroke St., Boston.

LADY, college graduate, well versed literature, good reader, desires position visiting secretary. Address for particulars Mrs. JOVELACE, 62 West Rutland Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants work by the day or at home. MRS. E. BRIGGS, 371 Northampton St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants work at home
morning work. M. GIBBONS, 23 D
mouth st., top floor, Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants work at home
morning work. M. GIBBONS, 23 D
mouth pl., top floor, Boston.

LAUNDRY or cleaning wanted by
day or hour. MRS. CATHARINE GILL
Carter, 23 D. mouth st., Boston.

LAUNDRY at home or by the day
wanted by colored woman, MINNIE WORRE
25 Hammond st., Suite 3, Boston.

LAUNDRY or cleaning wanted by
day: experienced competent woman;
references. LYDIA MOROCCO, 137 No
ampton st., Boston.

LETTERER wants steady position in
near Boston. MISS ANNIE M. LATHE
Emerson st., Stoneham, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, thorough experienced, large household, servants, 10 City or country home, 1000 opening, closing same; anywhere in U. S. highest references. MRS. C. W. PARK, 107 Huntington av., Boston.

MILLINERY APRENTICE wanted; afternoon. A. M. EUSTIS, 687 Boston st., Boston.

MORNING WORK WANTED. MRS. F. NELSON, 47 Hammond st., suite 5, Ebury, Mass.

MORNING WORK WANTED by young colored woman. ADA JONES, 32 Buckingham st., Boston.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER want position as general maid and second maid; 38 and 17; Americans; will go anywhere. MRS. BESSIE WEST, Box 101, Attleboro, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER, nursemaid; assist with sewing; Canadian girl; had experience as attendant; kind and fond of children; wages moderate; write MISS REULAN, 1248 Broadway, Apt. 1, Boston, or tel. to B. J. W. C. A. 3, Berkeley 24.

NURSERYMAID would like to travel with family or live in country. BRIDE, 1001 1/2 St. Petersburg, St. Boston; 3153-W. B. B.

NURSERYMAID—Young colored woman; wants situation; home nights; would do other light work. MISS REULAN L. C. A. 3, Northmouth St., Boston.

OFFICE WORK, store work, switchboard operator, wanted. Write anytime after 3 o'clock, evenings, Saturdays and Sundays. M. MAHONEY, 12 Hants St., Boston.

RUDOLPH M. Dörnerstein, Mass.
 PIANIST for orchestra in restaurant, 1111 St. Louis St., restaurant, 1111 St. Louis St., references, \$15 week; mention 1111. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.
 POSITION wanted by a lady stenographer with 10 years experience general office work; can furnish references. MISS NETTE COREY, 12 Batavia St., Boston.
 SALESLADY or waitress, 23, single, reference Boston, \$1.50 day; references: mention 1118. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.
 SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day or family sewing; prices reasonable. CAROLINE STROMBERG, Pine Grove, New Bedford Falls, Mass. Tel. 1190-W. New Bedford, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day or hour; terms reasonable. MRS. G. ROLINS, 204 Northampton st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Young colored wants work by the day; plain sewing. PIMENTAL, BURNING, 218 Tremont rm. 206, Boston; tel. OX. 4330.

SEAMSTRESS, first-class, desirous by the day; formerly employed by a fashionable Back Bay dressmaker. RUTH COLLEY, 3003 Washington st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, especially capable, wants work by the day; dressmaker or families. M. A. JORDAN, 209 Mountain st., Malden, Mass.; tel. 435-6.

SECOND GIRL wants situation or commodating. MISS GERTRUDE AR

SECRETARY, 12 Depot st., Lexington, Mass.
STRONG, second WORK wanted by young colored woman. **MARY SMITH**, 143 Erie Cambridge, Mass.
SECRETARY, stenographer and bookkeeper, residence Putnam, Conn., 25 years experience; excellent references; type recognized as secretary in Institution; good executive ability; \$12-14; mention **GREEN STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), **Green St.**, Worcester, Mass.; tel. **Park 4750**
SECRETARY or stenographer, experienced in dictation and references; type recognized; Beverly; excellent references; \$25 week; mention **11701 STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), **8 Kneeland St.**, Boston. **tel. Ox. 2960**.
SITUATION wanted by lady; good secretary; mention **11701 STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), **8 Kneeland St.**, Boston. **tel. Ox. 2960**.

STENOGRAPHER with some office experience at home desires a position with opportunity for advancement. PEAL L. SLOCUMB, 235 Washington av., W.throp, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, 30 years, best record, no dependence. Broad street 412-415 near Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience would take part time work. MISS C. JOHNSON, 300 st., Essex.

STENOGRAPHER, 12 residence city, STATION EMP. OFFICE, 11702. STATION EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 5 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900.

STENOGRAPHIC or office work wanted.

SWEDISH GIRL, neat, capable and energetic, recommended, wishes chamber for summer.
 TEACHER OF MUSIC desired especially on piano, undisturbed voice training and accompaniment in teaching children. MISS EDITOR, Summer, 21, 1936.
 TELEPHONE OPERATOR, 23, married, telephone Odessa, \$8 week; best of references; mention 1836. STATE EMP. BOSTON, 21, 1936.
 TWO COLORED GIRLS would like to be taken as cook, second maid, or waitress.
 MISS EDITOR, Summer, 21, 1936.

separately as general housemaids; house-
keepers; please write. MISS MARIE BA-
RRETT, 1000 Washington, Mass.
TYPIST, experienced, assistant bookkeeper,
telephone switchboard operator, A. K. U-
rnik, would like position in office; cer-
tain good references. MAE F. CUMMINGS,
1000 Washington, Mass.
USEFUL COMPANION desires temporary
position; good reader and seamstress; em-
ployment; good reader and seamstress;
would keep house. CAMILLE FAIRCHILD,
1000 Washington, Mass.
WITNESS—Young married girl can
testify: restaurant, preferred. ADAM
WALKER, 143 Erie st., Cambridge, Mass.
WANTED—Employment by the day; gen-
eral housework, cleaning, washing or iron-
ing; best of references furnished. ANNE
M. WALKER, 143 Erie st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Care of lodging house apartments in or out of town; best references. **ROSE CUMMINGS, 40 Forest st. Roxbury, Mass.**

Such as the Monitor Represents

At the top of Page 2 of this paper will be found a coupon which if filled in and mailed to the Monitor with an advertisement will entitle the sender to a week's insertion of that advertisement free of charge.

These want ads have been the means of securing employees of the right sort and of finding good jobs for those seeking work. When in need of help will you not make use of this free service?

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

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BOSTON AND N.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-By college graduate and retired teacher, secretarial work of any kind; stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, correspondence, literary work. MISS ESTHER W. REA, J. Howard St., Malden, Mass.

WANTED-Position as companion or as teacher of Italian woman with best references; private family preferred; 6 years in one family; experienced traveler. A. B. CAVANNA, 63 Clarendon st., Boston, 16

WANTED-By the hour, darning, mending, light work; would take care of a child while mother is out; or write or call. MRS. HATTIE CONLOW, 37 Charles st., Boston.

WANTED-Work by day or permanently; embroidery, plain sewing, darning, mending. MRS. HOFF, 904 Massachusetts av., Boston, tel. 2778. M. Tremont.

WANTED-Light work, attending office, mending, etc. MAGGIE WILLIAMS, 451 Jerome st., West Medford, Mass.

WANTED-Position as companion, attendant or housekeeper by young woman in or near Boston; refined, capable, must have references. FAIRINE BROWN, 408 E. 11th st., Melrose Highlands, Tel. 808. M.

WANTED by a first class seamstress sewing by the day \$1.50 per day and care, call or address MISS MINNIE C. O'NEIL, 54 Berkeley st., Boston, 21

WOMAN, educated, refined, would like position of trust in family, as tutor, companion or housekeeper; thorough references. E. A. KIMBALL, 38 University rd., Brookline, Mass.; tel. Brook 6021-W.

WORK wanted by the hour cleaning or laundry work; best of references. MRS. MARY O'NEIL, 10 Eliot st., Dorchester, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants situation; good references. EVA E. WILSON, 30 Milford st., Boston.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE would like position taking care of apartment houses; man handy with tools; good references. SAMUEL S. FORD, 6 Auburn st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG LADY, 15 years' experience in household bookkeeping desires similar position; familiar with all branches of the work; references. HELEN J. KEEFE, 183 Sawyer av., Dorchester, Mass.; tel. 4643-Dor.

YOUNG LADY would like position as cashier, department store experience; or as assistant bookkeeper or typewriter; good references furnished. MILORDE M. LADD, 54 Alford rd., Dorchester, Mass.; tel. Dor. 2232-1.

YOUNG LADY wants position as cashier or clerk in store; experienced; good references; salary \$100 per month. FOLK, 3 Walnut av., Roxbury, Mass. 17

YOUNG LADY, secretary, desires engagement of literary nature; 10 years' experience in stenography, bookkeeping, office and private secretary work; references. MISS ELEANOR FIELD, 16 Latham st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY, refined, would like position taking care of children or doing second work; secretary or stenographer; summer. For particulars address MISS C. E. SKAHILL, 97 Spring st., Watertown, Mass. 10

YOUNG LADY, American, desires position as companion to lady for whole day or part; willing to be helpful in any way. ABRILADE BAILEY, 1 Hartford ter., Dorchester, Mass. 21

YOUNG WOMAN of education and culture, desiring position as companion or chaperone. MISS LOUISE HILL, 37 Brockton av., Arlington, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes clerical and general office work; some experience in stenography and typewriting; best of references. MISS E. E. BIEBUP, 20 Central st., Springfield, Mass. 16

YOUNG WOMAN wants work shampooing and manicuring. MRS. V. CAMERON, 145 Hemenway st., Boston, Tel. E. 18 21407.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

TWO YOUNG MEN, one for stenographer and store details, other for outside sales; filing cabinet salesman. Address ART MET. ALL CONSTRUCTION CO., 525 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

WANTED-In the country, on small farm, temperate, trustworthy and obliging; able to handle stock, willing to do any kind of work. W. L. CRANSTON, Stephentown, N. Y.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

CORSET-Experienced steel stitchers, examiners and fitters wanted; good girls to learn corset sewing; those experienced on power machines preferred; work all year; luncheon from our own kitchen at cost; easy access from everywhere; near 14th st. subway station, 1 block west of 14th st. apply KOPS BROS., 140 West 14th st. and Irving pl., New York. 17

HOUSEKEEPER wanted-Thoroughly experienced, working knowledge of all the modern methods; small family; reference required; good wages expected, etc. MRS. D. M. COBANKS, 1215 5th av., Astor Park, N. Y.

LADIES MAID wanted, good seamstress and hairdresser who thoroughly understands all the duties and is a superior and mend household linen. MRS. G. ADOLPH ANDERSON, Hotel Marie Antoinette, 60th st. and Broadway, New York. 21

NURSEYMAID, competent, wanted to care for two children, 3 and 6 years; must be able to sew, references. MRS. JOSEPH BERLINGER, Virginia pl., Far Rockaway, N. Y. 19

WANTED-Girl to make herself generally useful and good general housekeeper; willing to work for outside place; MME. SHANFIELD, 12 E. 48th st., New York. 21

WANTED-Nurserymaid to take care of baby and her mother; must be willing to live in the country. Address MRS. W. J. MERWIN, Great Northern Hotel, New York city.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ARTIST wants position painter of candy boxes, pillow tops, etc. F. PALANGA, 119 E. 116th st., New York.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires position with reputable firm offering advancement; has excellent references from a public accountant. FREDERICK SCHULZ, 122 E. 12th st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER (24), married, experienced double entry; six years general office work; full work out of necessity; like a job. A. SOBEL, 631 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. 19

BOY (17), honest, industrious, wishes position at anything; prefers position with large business concern. JOSEPH KJAVSKI, 1001 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 17

BOY (15), just left school, desires position with good firm at not less than \$5 week. MARCEL SCHWARTZ, 533 E. 140th st., New York.

CARPENTER, experienced, will take position at general work of any kind; city or suburbs; highest references. GEORGE S. CLOUGH, 15 Harvard st., Charlestown, Mass.

CANADIAN FARMER wants change of farm in southern Jersey preferred. M. MARSHALL, 445 E. 135th st., Bronx, N. Y.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CHAUFFEUR, Scotch, wishes situation; good, careful driver, strictly temperate and willing; references. JAMES BRACKEN, 100 Wadsworth av., W. 181st st., New York. Tel. 4620 Audubon.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (24) desires position where he can learn the business; ex-student dressmaker; LOUISE HOLSCHEER, 130 W. 84th st., New York.

COLORADO COUPLE desire situation to either willing to go anywhere. FAIRFAX PHILLIPS, 254 W. 133d st., New York.

COPY HOLDER, genealogical research work, biographical sketch writing or any kind of literary or office work desired by refined, dependable American; references. N. Y. LILLAY, 85 St. Marks av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAY WORK wanted or laundry at home by neat colored woman. MARY HICKS, 46 W. 133th st., New York.

FIREMAN wants situation on stationary boiler; government experience. JOHN E. CORLISS, 100 W. 11th st., New York.

GARDENER, single, useful, experienced vegetables, lawns, flowers; horse, cow, poultry; housework, handy everywhere; wants steady, domestic place; good references. FRANK MILLER, Palma house, 92 Bowery, New York.

INVESTMENT TOR, expert, desires position with corporation where ability, tact and hard work are appreciated; 10 years' experience. CHARLES L. SMITH, 362 E. 22d st., New York.

JANITOR (38) wants position in apartment house or church; honest, temperate, neat, willing to go anywhere. DOLLINGER, 1536 N. 60th st., West Philadelphia, Pa.

LAUNDRY wanted at home or by the day; colored woman. A. GANIS, 12 Gay st., care Thomas, New York.

MAN, past 50, registered dentist, some experience on the road, owns and operates fully equipped office; desires anything honorable; Detroit preferred. G. A. PUTMAN, 507 3d av., Detroit, Mich. 19

MAN, English, desires position to take charge of apartments or other place of trust; town or country; both references; typewriting, bookkeeping, cooking; housekeeper; personal references. CHARLES BIRT, 125 W. 49th st., New York.

MANAGER or assistant (20) wishes connection with large business training; understanding advertising, corresponding, bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography, commercial law and business English; capable taking charge; will go anywhere. Apply to JOHN O'BRIEN, 491 E. 143d st., New York.

OFFICE MANAGER (25) with 10 years' experience, married; best references from all sources; competent in all branches of office work; typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping and systematizing. AARON M. LOPEZ, 316 Monroe st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 15

PHOTOGRAPHER, accustomed to photo illustrating and all-around work; is desirous of connecting with large manufacturing or railway company. W. R. CLIFTON, P. O. Box 41, Fort Greene pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRINTING-Middle-aged American desires situation as handy man in printing office; can set straight matter and read proof; strong, energetic; moderate wages. JOHN H. HUDSON, 130 East 100th st., New York, care A. Hamburger. 16

SALESMAN (35), six years calling on clothing and department stores in middle and North-west, selling goods; desirable position. L. R. CLICKNER, 400 W. 150th st., New York.

SALESMAN, sales manager (33); mercantile or specialty line; long experience; best references; desires position where honesty and integrity are required. NEW YORK, 100 BURG, 2023 Washington av., New York. 15

STEWART and wife (fine cook) desire position in first class club or apartment house; willing to go anywhere together or singly. JAMES MILNE, 720 E. 134th st., New York.

STOCK CLERK or assistant to shipping clerk; position wanted by young man (19); perfect penmanship; 10 years' experience in office work. EDWARD O'LEVER, 1364 W. 15th st., New York.

WATCHMAN, experienced, wants situation with reliable concern; good references; willing by letter only. T. CLEARY, 1417 W. 4th st., New York.

WHOLESALE FRUITMAN, buyer and salesman 20 years experience New York market; capable of taking charge of business; go anywhere. ROBERT A. TUCKER, 220 Madison st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG AMERICAN (23), ex-officer Chinese maritime customs; an extensive traveler; wishes position as companion to gentleman contemplating oriental tour; references. AUDREY HULSE, 512 Princeton av., Trenton, N. J.

YOUNG MAN (22) wishes work; has experience in news business; good driver and route man for any trade. EMANUEL FAUSTIN, 240 Stanton st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (33) desires position; manager of store, superintendent or foreman; years of experience; unquestionable references. KOPS BROS., 140 West 14th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (21) with 5 years' art school work wishes position in advertising or advertising work. LEE R. WARTHE, 311 W. 55th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (19), fair education, willing to do anything to make honest living; anywhere in U. S. A. RAYMOND TESCHNER, Union av., Souverville, N. J.; R. F. D. No. 4.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position with fruit and vegetable market; 6 years' experience; good salesmen; city or country; where F. C. PIERCE, 19 Hendl av., No. Arlington, N. J.

YOUNG MAN (23), college graduate, desires position with reliable concern; enthusiastic, willing; best references. GEORGE M. OAKS, 529 W. 111th st., New York. 21

YOUNG MAN (19), very good appearance, willing to work in any position; has some experience at cable elevator. CHARLES ROTH, 402 W. 47th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (19), good education, refined and willing, desires position in hotel, club, theatre or office, anywhere; best references. WILLIAM CRAIG, 412 West 57th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (26), good education and mechanical ability, would like position on private estate to care for machinery and property or duties; can also qualify as shop man. GEORGE NOPPER, 500 Hill st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (27) wishes position; chauffeur, hotel clerk, salesman; anything; temperate and industrious; references. JAMES CALLAHAN, 488 6th av., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ALL-ROUND COOK wants situation in private family or boarding house; can take full charge; neat and economical. ELIZABETH BETH, 200 W. 131st st., New York. Tel. 4615 Harlem.

ATTENDANT, competent, desires steady position only in trust; 10 years' experience. C. GAYNOR, care Mrs. MANZER, 124 W. 84th st., New York.

CASHIER-Young woman, experienced, reliable, seeks steady position. MAUD E. MARTIN, 930 Bergen av., rm. 1, Jersey City, N. J.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

DRESSMAKER, day's work, reasonable; remodeling, alterations. L. T. HOUSE, 145 Wadsworth av., W. 181st st., New York. Tel. 4620 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER, experienced first class tailor dressmaker. LOUISE HOLSCHEER, 130 W. 84th st., New York.

EXPERIENCED FILING CLERK, young lady would like position in filing department; salary \$10 a week. MISS FLORENCE E. METCALFE, 41 Townsend st., Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

GENERAL MAID or ladies' maid; colored girl wants situation; sleep out; references. EDITH EDWARDS, 31 W. 90th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER with a little child wants situation in good home; references. MRS. K. KAVER, Clarendon, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-Experienced, middle-aged, would take charge of small, refined home, or seamstress work. Reply by letter only. EMMA NUCKOLS, 1821 N. 21st st., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSEWORK wanted by middle-aged woman. MRS. B. REIDY, 140 W. 120th st., New York.

LADY of six years' business experience, both in commercial and artistic lines, desires position where reliability, good address and efficiency are required. LUCILE A. CARNY, 630 W. 133th st., New York 16

LAUNDRESS wants work by the week or month; sleep in; quiet and honest; references. MRS. J. J. HUBER, 125 W. 49th st., New York.

MAN AND WIFE, English, desire position to take charge of apartments or other place of trust; town or country; both formerly in private service; butler, valet, cook; housekeeper; personal references. CHARLES BIRT, 125 W. 49th st., New York.

NURSERY GOVERNESS; young German girl wishes position; kindergarten. MRS. HIRSCH, 209 W. 115th st., New York.

REFINED, EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN desires position as companion to lady; mouth artist; desires position; MABEL F. BYRAM, 209 N. 6th st., Newark, N. J.

SEAMSTRESS, first-class, desires employment by the day, remodeling and repairs; 82 days. MISS E. CLARKSON, 408 E. 85th st., New York.

SEAMSTRESS wants work by day; will do any kind of household sewing. L. L. LORID, 518 West 136th st., New York.

SITUATION wanted by lady, 12 years' experience doing housework, typewriting, MRS. S. E. LITTLE, 30 Carroll st., Binghamton, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, refined, intelligent, accurate transcriber of notes, capable of meeting people and assuming responsibility. IRENE E. SLADE, 400 West 118th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, many years' experience, desires position with reliable firm; conscientious worker; excellent references. MISS ADA BROZEN, 144 W. 111th st., New York.

VISITING MAID desires employment by the day in refined families; willing, capable worker; can sew, cook, clean; familiar with all branches of housework. E. J. HAZARD, 153 W. 31st st., New York.

WANTED-Work by the day; plain sewing or taking care of children; experienced; references. EVA M. LEFEBVRE, 116 S. Elliott pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED-Position as chambermaid or general housekeeper in small family; colored girl; best references. JENNIE D. LOCKETT, 150 W. 61st st., New York, care Dean.

WOMAN, middle-aged, wants housework; wages \$14 and \$15 monthly. MRS. B. REIDY, 140 West 120th st., New York.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

RETOUCHER and printer wanted. RHODES STUDIO, Marquette st., La Salle, Ill.

WANTED-Unmarried man to do night work; must be temperate and honest; no one under 35 need apply. THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC CO., 1000 W. 12th st., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED-Single man to work on farm; must know how to milk; wages \$30 per month, board and washing. C. P. JOY, 1000 W. 12th st., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED-Experienced business man, head manufacturing and service corporation; extensive travel; state experience and qualifications. W. R. SMITH, P. O. Drawer 1380 Central Station, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED-Man for farm work on lake resort immediately; good wages; middle-aged preferred. WILLIAM LARRATT, R. F. D. 21, Heand, Wisconsin.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

RETOUCHER and printer wanted. RHODES STUDIO, Marquette st., La Salle, Ill.

WANTED-Girl for general housework; must be temperate and honest; no one under 35 need apply. THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC CO., 1000 W. 12th st., Cleveland, Ohio.

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WANTED-Stenographer, young woman of good family, experienced; office located in the loop district; reasonable salary; answer by letter only. RAY S. DAVIES, 2807 Alta Vista ter., Chicago.

WANTED-Experienced, reliable, capable of taking charge, wants first-class position of advancement. M. L. FELD-MAN, 4548 Page av., St. Louis, Mo. 18

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, competent, capable of taking charge, wants first-class position; references. CLARA E. WARD, 2113 N. Kedzie rd., Chicago.

COMPANION or caretaker, situation wanted. MRS. J. HARTLY, 3552 Vincennes av., Chicago.

ENGLISHWOMAN wishes position as traveling companion or companion; will give best of references; refs. exchanged. CLEONOR HANLEY, Box 497, Zanesville, O.

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903 Second Ave. Shows the largest stock
of shoes in the Northwest.

Real Estate Market Wharf Activities Sailings

Substantial gains are shown in the comparative figures of transfers recorded during the week ending Feb. 14, 1914, over 1913. Also in amount of money appropriated in financing the deals for the same period over 1912.

Another matter that stands out in bold relief, is the statement made by Construction News to the effect that Boston occupies second place in amount of money spent on building construction during January—out of 84 leading cities.

Cities	1914	1913	% Gain
San Francisco	\$3,349,816	\$2,062,901	62
Boston (metropolitan district)	6,852,000	4,007,000	71
New York (boroughs Manhattan and Bronx)	5,829,294	4,556,574	28
Chicago	4,726,900	3,041,637	55
Detroit	2,936,200	2,029,600	45
Los Angeles	2,430,260	1,518,730	60
Brooklyn	1,892,246	1,390,000	36
Baltimore	1,706,351	1,055,670	62
Philadelphia	1,247,985	794,740	56
Seattle	1,200,580	800,775	50
Pittsburgh	1,171,037	885,488	32

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Feb. 14, 1914.

Transactions	Mtgs	Amount of money
Feb. 9	29	\$12,200
Feb. 10	54	219,688
Feb. 11	96	315,923
Feb. 12	58	98,805
Feb. 13	48	281,250
Totals	375	\$1,188,286
Same week 1913	367	1,210,030
Same week 1912	451	1,601,262
Week Feb. 7, 1914	458	1,418,251

DOWNTOWN PROPERTY

Deeds have just gone to record in the transfer of business property numbered 41 and 43 Union street, near Marshall street, from Cora L. Rice et al to Charles E. Merrill, who resold to James T. Fitzgerald the brick building and 2000 square feet of land assessed for \$45,000, land value being \$44,000.

Another sale was made by James T. Fitzgerald, owner of several brick and frame buildings situated 454 to 462 Hanover street, corner of 426 to 432 Commercial street, standing on 3357 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$35,000, of which \$30,600 applies on the land.

BRIGHTON AND SOUTH END

The D. Page Cotton estate et al. have sold to Theodore B. Moses two three-story brick dwelling houses, situated 11 and 13 Linden street, close to Cambridge street, together with 4572 square feet of land. Total assessment \$16,800, land value \$2800.

The South End parcel consists of two frame buildings and 3004 square feet of land, owned by Mary P. Buisson and one other, located 121 to 127 West Canton street, corner of Ivanhoe street. Assessed for \$8600, including \$6400 on the land. John W. Jones is the buyer.

ROXBURY PROPERTY SALES

Vacant land on Ward street, near Hale street, has just been taken over by the city of Boston, owned by the president and trustees of Bates College. The parcel aggregates 35,711 square feet and carries an assessment of \$10,700. The purchase price was \$12,500.

Another property changing hands consists of a frame building located 1287 and 1289 Columbus avenue, near Cedar street, taxed to Patrick Graneley for \$3000. There is a land area of 1320 square feet which carries \$1800 of that amount. Gaetano Vitale is the buyer.

WIRELESS FIXED TO CYCLE CARS GOVERNS PATROL

Experiment in Oakland, Cal., is Success and System Will Be Adopted by Private Agency

SAN FRANCISCO—Cycle automobiles fitted with miniature wireless instruments have been tried out as a substitute for horses by the head of a private patrol system in Oakland with marked success, and the entire patrol is to be equipped with this latest invention for protecting residents, according to the Examiner.

Attached to the wireless receiver on each car is a buzzer, which can be sounded in signals from the headquarters of the patrol at any time by the use of wireless currents. By this means any one of the patrolmen can be summoned to headquarters during the night. The speed of the little automobiles enables the patrolmen to cover their beats many more times than on horseback, and the wireless innovation, combined with a system of lights, enables the superintendent at headquarters to keep thoroughly conversant with the location of all of his men.

MANY CHILDREN TAUGHT THROUGH NORMAL SCHOOL

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—According to a pamphlet compiled and issued by W. H. Cherry, president of the Western Kentucky State normal school and quoted in the Herald, the student-teachers who have attended the institution since it was started as a state school have taught, and are now teaching, or will teach, not less than 375,000 of the Kentucky school children; and at least 70 per cent of this number live in the rural sections of the state.

SHIPPING NEWS

With a large general cargo the British steamship, Sachem, Captain Evans, reached port from Liverpool today. During the voyage the vessel logged an average speed of only 7.71 knots an hour. Adverse conditions were encountered all the way across the Atlantic and the liner was six days late in arriving. She had no passengers. Steel plates in the stern and in the wireless room were started by heavy seas which boarded the liner.

Prices of fresh groundfish were higher at T wharf today than they have been for several weeks. Light receipts and a strong demand featured the market. Only four vessels were tied up at the pier. Arrivals: Steamer Ripple 28,350 pounds, steamer Billow 32,300, schooners Tecumseh 1900 and Ellen & Mary 63,200. The Ellen & Mary also had 500 pounds halibut, Billow 400 soles, 5000 acrod, 85 hake, 1000 catfish, 800 soles, 300 scrod, and 200 halibut. Dealers quoted: Steak cod \$13.50 per hundredweight, Market cod \$7.75, haddock \$8.75, pollock \$8, large hake \$7.75, and medium hake \$6.75.

Capt. Michael Powers of the steam trawler Ripple, which discharged fresh groundfish at T wharf today, reports passing a black can buoy last Friday, drifting in latitude 41.28 on Georges bank. Capt. Alexander Luden of the fishing schooner Tecumseh, also at T wharf today, reports losing an anchor off Chatham last Thursday during a blow, when the cable parted.

Not even one vessel reached Gloucester for the early market today. From Provincetown comes news that the schooners Progress and Annie Perry and steamers Dolphin and Muriel were there badly damaged after encountering the blow off the coast. There were also many dories at Provincetown damaged.

Five days behind time, the Leyland liner Kingstons, Captain Kerruish, was reported by a wireless today, on her way to Boston from London. She was 210 miles east of Boston lightship at 9 p. m. Sunday, and is expected to reach her berth late this afternoon. She has a general cargo. Another Boston bound liner, the British steamer Toronto, from Hull, England, was reported today, as being 1336 miles east of Boston lightship at 6 p. m. Sunday. She is due here Thursday or Friday.

Riding at anchor on East Boston flats, the Danish steamer Nordvalen, Captain Schor, reached port today from Cienfuegos, Cuba, and Trinidad with 32,100 bags sugar. As soon as the Norwegian steamer Trafalgar, which arrived Sunday, finishes discharging 5,000 bags sugar at the South Boston refinery wharf, the Nordvalen will take her place. The Trafalgar came from Guantanamo via New York.

Reported to be overdue at this port, the British steamer Indra, Captain Alexander, reached New York safely today from Yokohama, Hiogo, Shanghai and other oriental ports. She may come here after discharging New York freight. The Indra is a new vessel of 5700 tons, and is modern in construction. She was built in 1913 at Glasgow, hails from Liverpool, and belongs to the Indra Line, Ltd. She is 430.1 feet long, 54 feet beam and 43.0 feet depth of hold. She was reported as coming to Boston before New York, as is the usual custom with vessels of this line.

Coast guards of the Monomoy port station, Chatham, yesterday picked up the auxiliary fishing yawl Helen of Barnstable adrift at sea with no one aboard. She was towed to a safe anchorage. She had broken away from her wharf in Osterville harbor and driven out into the sound.

Equipped with oil-fired engines the new steamer Maryland making her initial transatlantic voyage is looked for tomorrow. She is coming from Copenhagen via Shields, having departed from the latter port Feb. 2.

Due here from Liverpool about Feb. 26 the White Star liner Arabic, Captain Finch, sailed from Queenstown Sunday according to cable advices received here today. The Arabic is bringing 75 cabin and 62 stowage passengers for Portland and 71 cabin and 191 stowage for Boston.

Tourists arriving today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Sizaciel, from Costa Rica, Panama and Jamaica, were G. R. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Goodrich, and Miss A. O'Hare, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Ames, of Waltham; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Creighton, and Miss Bessie E. Creighton, of Lynn; Richard Hardwick, of Malden; R. P. Pilcher, of Oxford, Eng.

The steamer also brought 28,000 stems of bananas, 400 bags of coconuts, 335 boxes of grape fruit, 157 boxes of oranges and a quantity of guava jelly.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Sachem (Br), Evans, Liverpool.
Str Sizaciel (Br), Glenn, Port Limon, Colon, and Kingston.
Str Nordvalen (Dan), Schor, Cienfuegos and Trinidad.
Str Suffolk, Hersey, Norfolk.
Str Lexington, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str James S. Whitney, Decker, New York.
Str City of Augusta, Dizer, Savannah.
Str Kanawha, Parmenter, Baltimore.
Tug Gettysburg, Minford, Philadelphia.

twg bgs Maple Hill, Rutherford and East.
Steam lighter Reliance, Merriman, Ipswich, Mass.
Schr Pesquid (Br), Densmore, St. John, N. B.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.
Tg Lykens, Bengtson, Philadelphia, steel bgs Indian Ridge.
Tg Buccanier, McLeon, Baltimore twg bgs Luzon.

Cleared
Str Cario, Bunnell, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville.
Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Portland.
Str Antonio, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str H. M. Whitney, Colberth, New York.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

Sailed
Str Calvin Austin, Portland, Eastport, St. John, N. B.; Belfast, Winterport; St. John's, New Brunswick; Eureka, Portland; Tg Perth Amboy, twg bgs 732, 783 and 784. Tg Sadie Ross, Provincetown and Gloucester.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15—Arrd, str Vedamore, Liverpool; F. J. Lisman, Boston; Dorchester, via Norfolk and left on return; Tuscan, Providence via Norfolk and left on return.

Sid—Str J. H. Devereaux, Boston.

BOCA GRANDE, Feb. 15—Sid, str Dorothy, Philadelphia.

BRUNSWICK, Feb. 15—Arrd, str Grayson, New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 14—Arrd, str Huron, Jacksonville, and left for New York; 15—Schr Wm M. Crichton, New York.

Sid, 14—Strs Arapahoe, Jacksonville; A. A. Raven, New Orleans; schrs Edward R. Baird, Jr., New York; Margaret B. Roper, Georgetown, S. C.; 15—Str Berwick, Savannah; schr Kate B. Ogden, Jacksonville.

FERNANDINA, Feb. 14—Arrd, str Gerly, Savannah.

Sid, schr Lyman H. Law, New York.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15—Arrd, str En-

WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To St. John's, 400; Cape Race, N. E. 830; Nantucket Sound lightship, 128; From Boston Channel lightship: To St. John's, 648; Nantucket Sound lightship, 133; Diamond Shoal lightship, 139.)

SS Frieda, Sabine for New York, was 29 miles east of Sabine bar at noon Sunday.

SS Rayo, New Orleans for New York, was 224 miles southeast of Mississippi bar at noon Sunday.

SS Monus, New Orleans for New York, was 132 miles northwest of Tortugas at noon Sunday.

SS Monno Castle, Veracruz for New York, was 206 miles west of Havana at noon Sunday.

SS Ramo, Galveston for New York, was 260 miles east of Galveston bar at 6 p. m. Sunday.

SS Bermuda (Br), Bermuda for New York, was 231 miles southeast of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Segura, Sagunto for New York, was 257 miles south of Hatteras at noon Sunday.

SS Antilla (Cuban), Tampico for New York, passed Frying Pan lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Sabine, Brunswick for New York, was 318 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Winfield, Port Arthur for Jacksonville, passed Jupiter at 6:15 p. m. Sunday.

SS Neptune (Nor), Baltimore for New Orleans, was 112 miles north of Jupiter at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Dakota, New York for Puerto Mexico, was 35 miles east of Sand Key at noon Sunday.

SS Excelsior, New Orleans for Havana, was 131 miles south of Mississippi bar at noon Sunday.

SS Brilliant, New Orleans for New York, was 112 miles northwest of Tortugas at noon Sunday.

SS Toledo, Sabine for Marcus Hook, was 265 miles east of Sabine bar at 6 p. m. Sunday.

SS Nelson, Baltimore for Port Arthur, was 383 miles south of Overfalls at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS El Oriente, New York for Galveston, was 281 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Comanche, New York for Jacksonville, was 320 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Trent (Br), New York for Kingston, was 433 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Larimer, Philadelphia for Port Arthur, was 178 miles south of Hatteras at noon Sunday.

SS Comet, New York for Baton Rouge, was 253 miles east of South Pass at noon Sunday.

SS Ligorio, Port Arthur for New Orleans, was 195 miles east of Sabine bar at noon Sunday.

SS Almirante (Br), New York for Santa Cruz, was 165 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Lampasas, New York for Mobile, was 205 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Rio Grande, New York for Brunswick, was 175 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Havana, New York for Havana, was 321 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Comus, New York for New Orleans, was 2 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Persian, Philadelphia for Jacksonville, was 6 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah for New York, was 15 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Gulfport, Beverly for Port Arthur, was 420 miles northeast of Jupiter at noon Sunday.

SS Philadelphia, New York for San Juan, was 424 miles north of San Juan at noon Sunday.

SS San Jacinto, New York for Galveston, was 253 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Pastores (Br), New York for Port Arthur, was 45 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Cherokee, New York for Georgetown, was 315 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Crean, New York for Georgetown, was 315 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS J. M. Guffey, Philadelphia for Port Arthur, was 164 miles east of Sabine bar at noon Sunday.

SS Radiant, New York for Port Arthur, was 164 miles south of Jupiter at 8 a. m. Sunday.

SS El Alha, New York for Galveston, was 164 miles east of Sand Key at 6 p. m. Sunday.

SS San Marcos, New York for Galveston, was 164 miles west of Tortugas at 7 p. m. Sunday.

PEABODY HAS THEATER FIRE

PEABODY, Mass.—The Olympic theater in Peabody square was considerably damaged Sunday night by fire.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen, Feb. 17.
Dwight, for Rotterdam, Feb. 17.
Venezia, for Marseilles, Feb. 17.
Hamburg, for Naples, Feb. 17.
La Savoie, for Havre, Feb. 17.
Oceanic, for Southampton, Feb. 18.
Holland, for Antwerp, Feb. 18.
Argentina, for Liverpool, Feb. 18.
America, for Hamburg, Feb. 18.
Ultonia, for Naples, Feb. 18.
Florida, for Havre, Feb. 18.
Roma, for Marseilles, Feb. 18.
St. Louis, for Southampton, Feb. 18.
Columbia, for Glasgow, Feb. 18.
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg, Feb. 18.
Niagara, for Havre, Feb. 18.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, Feb. 18.
Marconi, for Liverpool, Feb. 18.
Maryland, for London, Feb. 18.
Europa, for Naples, Feb. 18.
Caserta, for Italy, Feb. 18.
New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, Feb. 18.
Prinzessin, for Naples, Feb. 18.
La Touraine, for Hamburg, Feb. 18.
Frederick VIII, for Copenhagen, Feb. 18.
Laplant, for Dover, Antwerp, Feb. 18.
Mauretania, for Liverpool, Feb. 18.
Barbarossa, for Bremen, Feb. 18.
President Lincoln, for Hamburg, Feb. 18.
Philadelphia, for Southampton, Feb. 18.

BONUS OF \$40 EACH GIVEN TEACHERS BY MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis public school teachers, including high school teachers as well as those for the grades, will receive as a bonus the sum realized from the one-half tax levy authorized by the state Legislature, the Journal reports. The money, which it is expected will amount to about \$18,000, will be distributed to all teachers, exclusive of principals, superintendents and their assistants and supervisors and their assistants, July 1. This will mean \$40 for each of the 1200 teachers.

POLICEWOMEN NOT FOR MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—On the ground that the work done in other cities by policewomen is done here through other women agencies, Mayor Wallace G. N. e, the Journal announces, does not approve of appointing women to the police force. He said he would leave the question of such appointments to the chief of police, Oscar Martinson. The latter says that no women will be appointed.

TO RECLAIM HALF MILLION ACRES IS COLORADO PLAN

DENVER, Col.—Five hundred thousand acres of land in the San Luis valley, now unproductive, are to be brought under cultivation, according to recommendations to be made to the government by Arthur P. Davis, chief engineer of the United States reclamation service, declares the Times.

A drainage canal through the San Luis valley, 100 miles in length, including a branch, is the fundamental of the proposition. But the reclamation service has no authority to build drainage works. It does have the right to gather or impound water for irrigation purposes and has spent large amounts for this purpose. In this water is created anew for irrigation.

STATION TO GO ON DESIRED SITE

RENO, Nev.—Amicable adjustment of a "deport case" before the hearing by the Nevada public service commission assures to Verdi a station on the Southern Pacific at a site desired by the people, the Gazette announces.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 21

Conveyed by Mails closing at Boston P. O. Steamship—Letters Other articles Hamburg, Feb. 16, 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

Prinz Fr. Wilh. Feb. 16, 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

Campania, Feb. 17, 1:30 p.m. 12:30 p.m.

La Savoie, Feb. 17, 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

Oceanic, Feb. 17, 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

Sizaciel, Feb. 19, 11 a.m. 10 a.m.

St. Louis, Feb. 19, 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

Kronpr. Cecilie, Feb. 20, 1:30 p.m. 12:30 p.m.

Adriatic, Feb. 20, 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

Roma, Feb. 21, 6:00 a.m. 5:00 a.m.

A. W. Perry, Feb. 21, 11 a.m. 10 a.m.

Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York or Boston to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India close Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; Tuesday at 1 p. m. For other countries close 45 minutes earlier than the time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays), 6:30 p. m.; also Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Peter and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m.; Feb. 16 and 7 a. m. Feb. 16 and 17.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Parcel post for Cuba, via Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close at the Boston postoffice Tuesday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p. m.

Parcel post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than closing time shown above.

Parcel post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Thursday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Monday at 5 p. m.; Friday at 10 a. m.; Italy, Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 5 p. m.; Newfoundland, Monday and Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Conveyed by Mails closing at Boston P. O.

Steamship—Via

Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Feb. 16, 6 p.m.

China, Japan and Korea, Feb. 19, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 19, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 20, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 21, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 22, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 23, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 24, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 25, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 26, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 27, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 28, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 29, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 30, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 31, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 32, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 33, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 34, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 35, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 36, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, Feb. 37, 6 p.m.

Reactionary Tendency in Stock Market

STOCK MARKET DEVELOPS AN EASIER TONE

Tendency in New York and Boston Is Downward in the Early Trading—Canadian Pacific One of the Weakest Features

TELEPHONE IS HEAVY

Stocks displayed a rather weak tone in the early part of today's session of the New York market. The early tendency in London was downward and New York has been following the London trend rather closely of late. Canadian Pacific, Mexican Petroleum, Steel, Reading and Union Pacific were particularly heavy. General Motors had a good advance. The general tone was steadier at the end of the first half hour.

American Telephone was weak in both New York and Boston. On the local exchange the tone was easy but losses were not severe in any department. There was moderate activity in Tamarack and Butte & Superior.

Reading opened off 1/4 at 167 1/2 and declined more than a point further before midday. Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 66 1/2 and dropped a point further. Union Pacific was off 1/4 at the opening at 162 1/2 and declined under 102.

Western Union opened unchanged at 64 1/2 and advanced more than a point during the first half of the session. Amalgamated Copper opened off 1/4 at 70 1/2 and declined more than a point.

New Haven dropped under 71 in New York and its low in the Boston market was 71 during the forenoon, a decline of a point from the opening. Boston & Maine opened up 1/2 at 49 and dropped to 47 1/2. The preferred was off 3 points from the previous sale, at 72. Tamarack opened unchanged at 41 and receded to 39 during the first half of the session. Butte & Superior was unchanged at the opening at 37 1/2 and declined to 36 1/2. Wolverine opened up 1/2 at 47 1/2 and yielded fractionally.

Stocks showed a distinct improvement in the early afternoon. Western Union and American Telephone were particularly stronger. The tone was firm at the beginning of the last hour.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 16)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Asheville, N. C.—C. H. Pollock; Essex, Mass.—C. C. Villars; U. S. New York—Chas. Downing; Essex, Mass.—Fred Koch of Standard Mail Order House; Essex, Mass.—San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Martin & Co.; Toronto, Ont.—San Francisco—H. S. Nickelsburg of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co.; Victoria, B. C.—San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of George & Marvin Co.; Essex, Mass.—

LEATHER BUYERS
Berkeley, Cal.—Roy Block; U. S. London, Eng.—C. Bridges of Munt Bros. Ltd.; Essex, Mass.—

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

	1914	1913
Exchanges	\$17,874,480	\$23,592,508
Balances	1,501,220	980,780

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$2224.

METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange today tin ruled steady. Spelter and lead unchanged. Quotations are: Tin, 40.35@40.75; lead, 3.95@4.05; spelter, 5.35@5.45.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Generally fair tonight; Tuesday fair, continued cold; moderate variable winds, becoming northerly.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; moderate northwest winds.

The disturbance that was in the lower lake regions Sunday night has moved to the middle Atlantic and the New England states attended by light snow. Pressure is lowest at Philadelphia and Atlantic City. The northwest depression is central near Hartford, and is of slight energy. Fair weather and high pressure obtains in other portions of the country. Tuesday very cold in interior and northern districts with temperatures ranging below zero in parts of Canada, New England and the maritime provinces.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. to 8 p. m. 812 noon, 13.23-24. Average in Boston yesterday, 13.23-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	4 p. m.
Albany	40	42
Buffalo	30	32
Chicago	20	22
Denver	30	32
Des Moines	30	32
Jacksonville	40	42
Kansas City	40	42
Nashville	40	42

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:40 High water, 3:18
Sun sets 5:18 3:25 a. m., 3:54 p. m.
Length of day, 10:38

LIGHT AUTO LAMP

5:48 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Allis-Chalmers	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 3/4
Allis-Chalmers pf.	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Amalgamated	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4
Am Beet Sugar	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Am Can	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Am Can pf.	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Am Car Foundry	52	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 3/4
American Cities pf.	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Am H & L	4	4 1/2	4	4 1/2
Am H & L pf.	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Am Locomotive	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Am Locomotive pf.	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Smelting	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4
*Am Smelting pf.	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Am Steel	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
American Sugar pf.	113	113 1/2	113	113 1/2
Am T & T	120	121 1/2	119 1/2	121 1/4
American Woolen	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Anacosta	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Ansco	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Atchafalaya	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Atchafalaya pf.	124 1/2	124 3/4	124 1/2	124 3/4
Baldwin Loco.	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Balt & Ohio	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Bethlehem Steel pf.	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4
Brooklyn R. T.	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Cal Petroleum	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Cal Petroleum pf.	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Can Pacific	213 1/2	213 3/4	213 1/2	213 3/4
Cash Thru Ma Co pf.	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
Central Leather	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Ches & Ohio	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Chi M & St Paul	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Chino Copper	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
Chi & W. Western	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 3/4
Chi & W. West pf.	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Clelland Peabody & Co.	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Colorado Fuel	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Col Southern 1st pf.	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Consolidated Gas	134 1/2	134 3/4	134 1/2	134 3/4
Corn Products	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
Del & Hudson	157 1/2	157 3/4	157 1/2	157 3/4
Erie	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Erie 1st pf.	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Gen Electric	148 1/2	148 3/4	148 1/2	148 3/4
Gen Motor pf.	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Goodrich, B. F.	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Goodrich, B. F. pf.	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
Gr Northern pf.	132 1/2	132 3/4	132 1/2	132 3/4
Gug Exploration Co.	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
Harvard & N. J.	110	110 1/2	110	110 1/2
Illinois Central	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 3/4
Inspiration	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Inter-Marine	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 3/4
Inter-Met. pf.	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4
Inter Pump pf.	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Kansas City 80	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Kansas & Texas	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Kansas & Texas pf.	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Lack Stee	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
Louis & Valley	150 1/2	150 3/4	150 1/2	150 3/4
Louis & Valley pf.	136 1/2	136 3/4	136 1/2	136 3/4
Mackay Cos pf.	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2	69 3/4
Mex Petroleum	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2	69 3/4
Miami	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Missouri Pacific	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
N. S. P. & S. M.	124 1/2	124 3/4	124 1/2	124 3/4
Nat. Biscuit	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Nevada Cons.	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
N. Y. Central	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 3/4
Norfolk & West.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
Northern Pac.	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/2	116 3/4
Ont & West	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
Penn. Steel	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4
Pennsylvania	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4
Peoples Gas	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 3/4
Pittsburgh	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Pitts Coal pf.	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
Pittsburgh Steel pf.	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Pressed Ste. Car.	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Pullman	152 1/2	152 3/4	152 1/2	152 3/4
Ray	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Reading	167 1/2	167 3/4	167 1/2	167 3/4
Rep I & S	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Rep I & S pf.	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
Rock Island	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4
Rock Island pf.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Rumely	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Rumely pf.	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Rev S & S	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Seaboard A. L. pf.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Seaboard A. L. pf.	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
Sloss-Shel.	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Southern Pac.	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
Southern Ry	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Southern Ry pf.	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
Standard Milling	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
St. L. & S. F.	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 3/4
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
Studebaker	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Tenn Copper	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Texas Cos.	147 1/2	147 3/4	147 1/2	147 3/4
Texas Cos.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Third Ave.	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Union Pac.	162 1/2	162 3/4	162 1/2	162 3/4
Union Pac pf.	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
U. S. East I. pf.	49	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
U. S. Ry pf.	47	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
U. S. Rubber	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
U. S. Rubber pf.	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
U. S. Steel	66 1/2	66 3/4	66 1/2	66 3/4
U. S. Steel pf.	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
Utah Copper	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 3/4
Va. Car Chem.	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Western Union	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Westinghouse	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 3/4
Woolworth	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4

*Ex-dividend.

REACTIONARY TENDENCY IN SECURITIES

Early Buying Not Up to Expectations, but Rallying Turn Develops and Tone Becomes Stronger—Americans Narrow

HOME RAILS SELL OFF

LONDON—Markets easier; consols and Canadian rails weak at the close.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Markets were reactionary today, the week-end accumulation of buying orders being disappointing. A rallying turn developed later and the tone was good. Consols became weaker.

The subscription to only 50 per cent of the South African loan follows some recent industrial offerings of which underwriters had to take back from 40 to 80 per cent.

Home rails sold off. Americans ruled narrow and sluggish. Canadian Pacific acted similarly. A buying demand appeared for Japanese descriptions. De Beers off 1/4 at 10 1/4. Rio Tinto lost 1/2 to 7 1/2.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Decline
Amalgamated	76 1/2
Atchafalaya	98 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	92 1/2
Canadian Pacific	104 1/2
Chicago Great Western	108 1/2
St. Paul	102 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	105 1/2
Erie	30 1/2
Gen Electric	148 1/2
Illinois Central	111 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	130 1/2
Kansas & Texas	21 1/2
New York Central	89 1/2
Norfolk & Western	104 1/2
Ontario & Western	104 1/2
Pennsylvania	112 1/2
Reading	167 1/2
Southern Railway	26 1/2
Southern Pacific	96 1/2
United States Steel	66 1/2
Walsh	27 1/2

*Advance.

CLARK MUSIC COMPANY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

SYRACUSE—At the annual stockholders meeting of the Clark Music Company the following officers were re-elected: George W. Clark, president; Melville A. Clark, vice-president and treasurer; M. E. Clark, secretary; S. H. Morecroft, assistant secretary and treasurer.

The regular semi-annual 3 1/2 per cent dividend upon the preferred stock has been declared payable Feb. 16 to stockholders of record on Feb. 13.

In speaking of the past year, Melville A. Clark, general manager, said that the gross business was considerably larger than in any previous year, due principally to the increased sales in harps. Mr. Clark reports an excellent outlook for 1914 and predicts that the interest in harp music among the general public will greatly increase.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—The naval stores market was again quiet and consumers showed little or no disposition to anticipate requirements. Spirits of turpentine are freely offered all the way from 48 1/2 to 50 cents per gallon, but find but few takers. Receipts at Savannah during the past week have been very light and prices have been nominal.

Rosin—The common to good strained descriptions were again offering at \$4.50 and \$4.60 and other grades were proportionately quoted. Export demand at Savannah holds up well in view of the relatively small amount of stock being taken for domestic consumption.

The slight uplift noted in representative values at southern points brings prices more nearly up to a parity with New York levels. The New York Commercial quotes: Graded B \$4.50@4.60, D \$4.50@4.60, E \$4.50@4.60, F \$4.50@4.60, G \$4.50@4.60, H \$4.50@4.60, I \$4.50@4.60, J \$4.50@4.60, K \$4.50@4.60, L \$4.50@4.60, M \$4.50@4.60, N \$4.50@4.60, O \$4.50@4.60, P \$4.50@4.60, Q \$4.50@4.60, R \$4.50@4.60, S \$4.50@4.60, T \$4.50@4.60, U \$4.50@4.60, V \$4.50@4.60, W \$4.50@4.60, X \$4.50@4.60, Y \$4.50@4.60, Z \$4.50@4.60.

Tar and Pitch—There were no new developments in this market Saturday, but dealers were generally firm in their views as no material augmentation of supplies is likely until well into the fall.

SAVANNAH—Saturday market—There was little doing in spirits, no sales were reported; receipts 235, export 36, stock 16, 2. Rosin firm. Sales 1172, receipts 1884, exports 5178, stock 136,738.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined sugar unchanged. American Sugar Refining Company and Warner Sugar Company quote 4.10c, others 4c. Spot raw market unchanged, centrifugal 3.48c, muscovado 2.98c, molasses 2.73c.

LONDON—Beets steady, Feb. 9s 3 1/4d, May 9s 6d.

JOINT PLANT IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH—A joint local plant, to employ 150 men, will be established in Pittsburgh by the Merceur Metal Bed Company of Jersey City, N. J., and the J. R. Bunting Bedding Company of Philadelphia.

BOSTON STOCKS

Financial and Investment News of World; Cotton Trade

SPECTACULAR GROWTH OF THE MOTORCYCLE INDUSTRY

Output of Hendee Manufacturing Company Nearly Forty-Five Per Cent of Production of Entire Country—Profits Have Been Steadily Growing

It has been truly said that the substantial contribution of the last century to economic progress has been the development and perfection of methods of transportation. The widespread and sustained prosperity of the United States has been directly conditioned upon its great arteries of commercial railroads. The last 15 years, and especially the last 10, have seen the emphasis transferred to the creation of new methods of individual transportation. The railroad has carried freight to the frontiers of civilization, but it is only recently that the problem of giving the individual an independent means of locomotion has been successfully wrought out.

The automobile, the motorcycle and the motor bus, all playing a spectacular part in annihilating time and space. Few persons appreciate the importance and magnitude of the motorcycle industry. From an infant beginning it has grown in an incredibly short time into a vigorous youth. In fact the present output of motorcycles in the United States, measured in units, is equal to that of automobiles three years ago. The growth of the motorcycle industry in the past four years has been at a much higher percentage than the ever-expanding production of American autos.

In motorcycle output Massachusetts leads the van, its big producer, the Hendee Manufacturing Company of Springfield, manufacturing nearly 45 per cent of the 1914 output of the entire country. The motorcycle is a utility machine. And the facts of the last three years have proved that it is performing a very real and useful office in the economic activities of the people. It is a powerful machine, capable of sweeping over hills and bad roads at 50 or 60 miles an hour, so economical in operation that a gallon of gasoline suffices for 65 to 70 miles of distance and yet so perfectly adjusted as to be under the instant control of the operator. It furnishes cheap transportation to the mechanic, the builder, the employee of public service companies, to police and firemen, to the western and southern farmer, to letter carriers in rural free delivery and in its commercial application the cycle is just coming into use as a rural or suburban errand boy. Already in industrial centers factories and mills have their storage rooms for workmen's cycles.

The story of the growth of the Hendee Company has its romantic side. It shows how manufacturing ability and integrity, combined with aggressive selling methods, can accomplish wonders in a short time.

In 1911 the Hendee people were surprised to find their output had reached a total of 9700 cycles. But they did not stop pushing for business and 1912 saw nearly 100 per cent gain in output to 19,500 cycles. But the Hendee product was becoming better known. The 1913 sales crossed the 32,000 mark and would have gone to 35,000 had it been a physical possibility to turn out this larger number.

By this time the Hendee owners realized they had a young giant on their hands. It was obviously unwise to keep jumping output 100 per cent to 75 per cent yearly without bigger plants and larger working capital. So the investment public was invited to share in the company's prosperity.

In the last months of 1913 Boston bankers offered and quietly sold \$2,500,000 Hendee 7 per cent preferred stock. This gave additional working capital and paid for a big new plant at Hendeeville, a suburb of Springfield. In nine months this plant of modern construction has been completed, is rapidly being equipped with machinery and should shortly be the manufacturing center of

the company, leaving the Springfield plant with its 7½ acres of floor space for assembly purposes, for administration and certain auxiliary manufacturing operations. Total plant capacity will then represent 11½ acres and output capacity will have grown to 300 cars per day.

The company has set its 1914 mark at 60,000 cars. It may not reach this total, not for lack of a market, but because of the inability of plants to do more than they are doing. However, 50,000 to 55,000 cars is conservative, and this would be 45 per cent of the American output. It is a very interesting fact that while the makers of autos are legion, there are only three large motorcycle companies, which together make 80 per cent of all those turned out in this country, and Hendee's output exceeds the combined figures of its largest two rivals. The figures of Hendee growth and its percentage of American output are important. They dispute the old assertion that growth of a business is obscured by the smaller producers. The figures follow:

Hendee	% country's output
1914	45
1913	45
1912	45
1911	45

But all of Hendee's development has not been within the United States. Fully 10,000 of its Indian motorcycles will this year be exported to the four corners of the earth. And the growth abroad has only started. January figures show \$40,000 exports against \$8500 in the corresponding month of 1913. It is also interesting to know that the company's largest European rival makes only 5000 cars per annum. So promising is the business in other countries that agencies are now maintained in London, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg and Melbourne.

The Hendee selling organization has the energy of a western frontier town. It is in touch with 2700 "live agents" all over the world of whom 2300 are in the United States. And so close a study is made of each agent's field that failure to produce a proper quota of sales is instantly detected and the reasons ascertained.

Only casual reference has ever been made to the financial side of the Hendee Company. But it is a story worth reading. In 1913 the company's net was \$1,300,000 on sales of 32,000 cars, a sum equal to 52 per cent of the \$2,500,000 preferred, or 10 per cent on the \$10,000,000 common, after preferred dividends and sinking fund operations on the preferred.

This year a conservative estimate is \$1,800,000 to \$2,000,000 net on 55,000 cars, which would mean a balance of close to 15 per cent for the common. This record of growth and earning power might properly be reflected in some dividend return to common stockholders, who have to date consented to return of their profits to the business.

It is by no means follows, however, that the Hendee Company has been making an unusual or unreasonable profit per unit of production. In 1912 for example the company sold its 19,500 cars at the factory cost of the 9700 it made the year before. The next year it added \$17.50 more value to each machine without any change in price. This year the price has been reduced \$25 on each of the seven models, so that today the company is selling its machines at \$42.50 per machine under the factory cost of 1911, when it was making only 10,000.

And there is little doubt that as the new plant enables the company to make more and more of its parts and buy less and less from foundries and machine shops, it can achieve further economies of production, make further price reductions and at the same time build up a net earnings on the basis of a steadily growing volume of sales.

JANUARY GROSS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

NEW YORK—January gross of Northern Pacific will be below last year by \$500,000 or more. January, 1913, however, showed the largest comparative gain of any month at \$1,300,000. January, 1914, will show substantial increase over all other years. November, December and January of the last fiscal year were the peak months, and this must be considered in comparisons with current business.

The mild winter has been favorable for operating, but the company has been losing 2000 cars a month in coal traffic. Lumber loadings from Pacific coast east-bound are off, while tonnage from Wisconsin and Minnesota forests is absolutely flat.

Northern Pacific has no extensive plans for spring improvement work. Although it has projected no large pieces of work the past year or two, from July 1, 1912, to Oct. 31, 1913, \$26,000,000 was spent for various betterments, including equipment, over the 6000 miles.

The company has ordered 250 ore cars, in addition to 250 received last year, in anticipation of development of iron ore tonnage from Cuyuna range. It is expected that in current calendar year the company will haul 500,000 to 600,000 tons of ore from these mines near Brainerd, Minn., on the main line. The haul to Lake Superior is about 110 miles. At the lake Northern Pacific has recently completed a concrete ore dock.

Officials expect considerable tonnage from these mines as work is extended. Several millions of iron ore are located in the Cuyuna range. The mines are in no way connected with Great Northern Iron Ore properties, which are farther north.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Berlin cable says that Deutsche Bank is planning to annex Bergisch-Maerische Bank, and to issue \$50,000,000 new capital.

Swift & Co. mortgage for \$50,000,000 will have to be filed in every one of 70 Illinois counties, as real estate is located in each county.

Wisconsin railroad commission claims in its report that it saves public more than \$3,000,000 a year in reduced freight and public utility rates.

Feb. 22 is the last day for applications to join the new currency system. So far 6839 national banks have applied for membership out of 7500 in the United States.

Negotiations are in progress in London for a new pool agreement in Welsh tin plate industry owing to overproduction and extension of productive capacity.

Atchison officials estimate that net earnings of road from its operations in New Mexico amount to slightly better than \$5,000,000. Road has 1330 miles in New Mexico.

Mortgage for \$167,102,408 on real and personal property of New York Central, executed to Guaranty Trust Company, has been filed with the register of Hudson county, New Jersey.

Men prominent in numerous fields of industry in New York comment on growing improvement in business conditions, and all agree that the situation is sound and prospects brighter than ever before.

Of \$55,000,000 5 per cent Southern Pacific convertible bonds, \$20,000,000 was underwritten by members of former net syndicate, while subscriptions to remaining \$35,000,000 amounted to more than \$100,000.

The Industrial Finance Corporation, with \$6,000,000 capital, has been incorporated in Richmond, Va., for purpose of making it possible for deserving persons of small means to borrow at reasonable rates without collateral.

According to the universal bureau of statistics world's debt at the end of 1912 amounted to \$42,690,000,000; population 1,000,000,000; world's commerce \$40,000,000,000 which is carried in 55,802 sailing vessels and 47,714 steamers. There is a total of 625,000 miles of railroads, or enough to girdle globe 25 times.

President Hobb of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. says: "I can tell you that the business depression which began last November is fast vanishing and all indications are for an improvement, not rapid but steady and permanent, and it is better thus than to have one spasmodic and then to suffer a slump."

OPTION IS NOT YET EXERCISED

The time for the "binder" payment of \$600,000, to be made by the English syndicate on its option on New River securities, expires today, but thus far the cash has not been forthcoming.

Nothing definite has been heard by the New River interests as to whether the option is likely to be exercised, although last week several cables passed between the syndicate and the New River people, which related chiefly to the physical condition of the property.

G. D. Penniman of Baltimore, who represents the English syndicate, and to whom the option runs, went to London two weeks ago to confer with his associates. The project involves about \$65,000,000 for all the properties.

PERE MARQUETTE

DETROIT—Up to Dec. 31 last the Pere Marquette railroad had a deficit of \$3,729,617 since it went into the hands of receivers April 5, 1912, according to a report submitted to Judge Tuttle of the United States court by the receivers.

TEXAS COTTON ACREAGE MAY BE INCREASED

Crop Preparations Are Going Forward on Larger Scale and Are Further Advanced Than Has Been the Case in Years

CONDITION OF SEED

GALVESTON, Tex.—Unsteadiness has characterized the cotton markets in Texas during the past two weeks and prices have moved up and down under various influences. On the whole, however, the tendency has been downward and quotations are several points under the close of two weeks ago. Notwithstanding this downward tendency, there have been several bullish factors and these have strongly influenced the range of prices. At times there have been marked advances which were generally wiped out on the following day's trading when the bears had control of the situation.

Talk of early and great crop preparation in Texas is heard on all sides and reports from correspondents in all parts of Texas show that crop preparations are going forward on a larger scale and are further advanced than they have been in this state for several years. In view of the fact that the past year has been a short one for cotton in Texas, the farmers are making preparations for an unusually large acreage anticipating a good crop year. They follow the theory that a good crop year follows a poor one and with the expectation of a big yield they are preparing for a large acreage. Cotton men generally in Texas accept the fact that they must count on the largest acreage in cotton next year that Texas has ever had, and this fact is proving the strongest bearish factor in the market today.

This belief is being reinforced by the showing made in fertilizer sales and in the strong demand for work stock. Good work mules are in demand everywhere in Texas and farmers generally are good buyers. This fact, cotton men believe, can predicate nothing more or less than a large cotton acreage.

On the other hand are the statements coming from many sources that seed for planting is extremely scarce and hard to procure at any price. Many cotton men believe that the farmers who prepare their land and get ready to plant a large acreage will be prevented from doing so by the failure to get good planting seed. Conditions in Texas during the last year have been such that the cotton seed now to be had is not fit for planting purposes. The early pickings were ginned early, as the farmers wanted money, and both cotton and seed were sold at prevailing prices. This cotton had not been damaged by rain and the seed was sound. This seed, however, was sold to oil mills, and due to a shortage of seed at that time was crushed at once for oil and cake. The heavy and continued rains in Texas then set in, which damaged the later pickings to such an extent that the seed is not fit for planting purposes. This is about the only seed now to be had, and it is believed that if the farmers plant their fields with this seed they will fail to get a good stand and several replantings will be necessary, this naturally resulting in a large curtailment of the acreage.

Weather conditions in Texas so far this season have been ideal for preparation of seed bed and ground for planting. There have been rains which have left the land in excellent conditions for plowing and bedding. The drought that prevailed in Texas last year caused only little stalk on the land to be disposed of and the farmers were able to turn this slight stalk under to be used as fertilizer in making the next crop. The short crop last year in this respect is altogether favorable for a large acreage and excellent yield during the coming season.

There has remained a strong spot demand both in the domestic and foreign trade and this has held prices up. Mills have taken heavy consignments of cotton, much of it being of low grade to be used for rough spinning. This low grade cotton, for the most part is that ginned in Texas late, being that damaged by the heavy and continued rains which cut short the crop.

Holders of spot cotton, too, remain firm in their position and have not turned loose their cotton freely. It is true that considerable spot cotton has been brought into the market under varying influences, some holders taking profits when they saw a tendency for prices to sag, others selling their holdings to get money with which to make new crop preparations. The spot offerings have been heavier than usual, but even with these heavier offerings spot demand has continued strong.

The action of the New York revision committee in refusing to increase the penalties on the low grades caused considerable selling. Many holders of cotton of the higher grades were inclined to sell when this action was taken by the committee and for the time this action exerted considerable bearish influence on trading operations.

Summing up the market conditions as they appear in Texas as interpreted by the leading cotton men, including buyers, sellers and farmers, indications point to higher prices after a time, but the present weakness may continue for several weeks or until it is definitely determined just how much good seed for planting purposes is available in Texas and what acreage is being planted. Farmers generally believe the acreage will be a record breaker, but there remains the possibility that inability to get good seed for planting purposes may materially curtail this acreage. Only time will reveal these conditions, and until they are known there will be more or less uncertainty in the market.

WESTERN MONEY RATES UNDERGO SOME CHANGE

CHICAGO—Brokers in commercial paper have in the past week experienced a sudden reaction in their ability to dominate the course of rates throughout the western money market. Taking advantage of the enormous inflow of funds from the interior they were quick to grasp the situation and were fully cognizant, that the leading banks were carrying a large surplus and were naturally anxious to loan such funds at a reasonable rate of interest, so that by shopping from one institution to another, in the end good commercial paper would find a market as low as 3½ per cent, and this governed the market for a period of time. The situation has now changed, however, and the larger banks and country institutions have dropped out of the market and 4 to 4½ to 5 per cent are the prevailing rates of discount. In other lines of general business, 5 and 6 per cent are still regarded as the going rates of interest, but there is comparatively little borrowing in any of the commercial and industrial trades. Deposits are showing a somewhat lower level than a year ago, and bank clearings reflect only a slight gain with collections only fair.

In the investment market municipal bonds continue to appeal to the funds of the dealers as well as the individual, and while the demand is considered not quite as strong as a week ago, good securities are readily absorbed by those who prefer this class of investment at the present time.

St. Louis bankers and trust companies are experiencing about the same amount of business as a week ago, although clearings with the different banks are somewhat below those of a year ago. Rates on commercial paper with the several institutions are from 4½ to 4¾ per cent on three to four months paper. Similar rates are also made on six months' basis, but good commercial paper for all maturities is quoted at 4½ to 5 per cent.

UNITED STATES WORSTED COMPANY REORGANIZATION

After months of compromising and readjustment, a reorganization plan for the United States Worsted Company has been formulated and will be presented to stockholders at the annual meeting at the company's offices March 7. In large part the plan is similar to that submitted when the \$1,000,000 deficiency in assets first became apparent.

First, to care for the \$1,000,000 loan, which was made by bankers to the company. It is proposed to liquidate this sum by the issuance of \$1,300,000 10-year sinking fund 6 per cent certificates (a sinking fund of \$130,000 each year) which will be offered to stockholders on the same terms as to the bankers, viz., one certificate at \$76.92 for every 10 shares of stock held.

The first preferred stock is left undisturbed. In the event of dissolution the sinking fund certificates take preference after the first preferred stock.

It is proposed to issue \$4,300,000 common stock to provide for conversion of \$4,000,000 second preferred when holders of the latter class of stock elect to convert, \$300,000 to remain in the treasury.

The present common stock of \$7,000,000 is proposed to be reduced to \$7,000,000 by reducing par value from \$100 to \$10. There will be therefore \$5,000,000 authorized common stock.

BANNER CROP FOR CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES—California stands on the threshold of one of the most profitable and prolific agricultural and horticultural epochs in its history. To estimate the millions that will come from the soil this year is a task that no expert in any line of industry of fruit or vegetable production packing or shipping will venture.

The abundant rainfall over the state this year, together with the mild winter, in striking contrast to that of last year, when frosts injured the citrus industry, has assured the producers a banner crop.

QUOTATIONS ON REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY SECURITIES

Latest quotations on real estate trust stocks are given by Burroughs & Co., 30 Kilby street, as follows:

Mortgages	Capital stock	Par	Divs of past yr	Bid	Asked	Yield
Albany Trust	\$1,000,000	\$100	2½%	\$85	\$90	4.44
Barclays' Hall Trust	850,000	100	2½%	85	90	4.44
Bedford Trust	75,000	100	1½%	85	90	4.44
Berkley Hotel Trust	450,000	100	1½%	85	90	4.44
Board of Trade Bldg Tr	1,500,000	100	1½%	85	90	4.44
Boston Ground Rent Tr	2,988,200	100	2½%	97	103	10.00
Boston Real Estate Tr	9,317,000	100	4½%	1120	1100	4.00
Boston Storage Wch Co	150,000	100	2½%	115	115	4.33
Boston Wharf Co bonds	1,500,000	1000	2½%	1000	1025	2.80
Brooklyn Bldg Trust	6,000,000	100	2½%	93	120	4.71
Bromfield Bldg Trust	385,400	100	2½%	93	90	2.00
Business RI Est Tr bds	4,200,000	var.	2½%	90	90	4.12
do stock	3,250,000	100	2½%	95	90	5.00
Chicago RI Est Trust	241,500	100	2½%	95	90	5.00
City Associates	750,000	500	2½%	550	560	4.01
City RI Est Tr, Chi	200,000	100	2½%	850	750	5.33
Claverly Tr (Touraine)	430,000	500	2½%	410	400	6.25
Congress St Associates	870,000	100	2½%	100	99	4.29
Constitution Wharf Tr	400,000	100	2½%	104	103	4.36
Copier St Tr bds	2,500,000	1000	2½%	1010	1000	4.82
do pf	650,000	100	2½%	100	100	5.00
do com	2,000,000	100	1½%	55	55	2.90
Delta Bldg Trust	145,000	100	2½%	85	80	5.00
Devonshire Bldg Trust	400,000	100	1½%	55	50	2.00
Dwelling House Assn.	122,500	100	1½%	700	700	4.00
Eastern States B E Tr	945,000	100	2½%	103	105	4.73
Essex Street Trust	500,000	100	4½%	95	95	4.11
Factory Buildings Tr.	60,000	100	4½%	90	90	5.00
Fielding Bldg Trust	65,000	100	4½%	85	80	5.00
Hawthorne Bldg Trust	200,000	100	1½%	75	75	4.00
Hawthorne Bldg Trust	200,000	100	1½%	75	75	4.00
Hotel Bellevue Tr.	60,000	100	1½%	75	75	5.45
Hotel Tr (Touraine)	945,000	100	2½%	118	115	4.73
Huntington Chambr Tr.	600,000	100	2½%	72	72	5.45
Kimball Bldg Trust	1,000,000	100	3½%	65	61	4.91
Loveloy's Wharf Tr.	1,800,000	100	2½%	100	105	4.41
Municipal RI Est Tr	370,000	100	2½%	102	101	4.81
Old South Bldg Assn.	1,538,500	100	1½%	70	65	4.81
Oliver Building Trust	1,500,000	100	2½%	105	105	5.00
Paddock Building Trust	1,100,000	100	4½%	80	100	6.73
Pemberton Building Tr	750,000	100	1½%	60	55	5.45
Pontiac Bldg Tr	800,000	100	2½%	72	75	5.51
Quincy Mark RI Est Tr	350,000	100	2½%	85	80	4.37
Real Estate Associates	308,000	100	1½%	85	80	4.37
Somerset Hotel Tr bds	650,000	100	2½%	85	85	2.90
do stock	650,000	100	2½%	85	85	2.90
South Street Trust	1,000,000	100	8½%	80	103	4.85
South Street Trust	1,000,000	100	8½%	80	75	4.49
State Street Associates	1,397,000	100	1½%	75	75	4.49
State Street Exchange	2,658,000	100	3½%	80	77½	4.51
State Street Trust	1,400,000	100	2½%	80	80	6.15
Summer Street Trust	500,000	100	2½%	82	82½	4.00
Terminal Hotel Tr pf	70,000	100	2½%	95	90	4.44
do com	350,000	100	2½%	95	90	4.44
Tremont Building Trust	1,200,000	100	4½%	103	103	5.89
Union Trust	400,000	100	2½%	85	80	5.00
University Associates	140,000	100	2½%	85	80	5.00
Western RI Est Tr	380,000	100	3½%	135	125	4.51

Note. Accrued interest to be added to above prices at rate of last dividend. June 20, 1913, extra dividend of ½%; Dec. 20, 1913, extra dividend of ½%; July 1, 1913, extra dividend of 15¢; Jan. 1, 1914, extra dividend of 15¢.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

Charters were issued last week to the following new corporations:

The Exolon Company, Cambridge, Fredrick A. Hinchcliffe, Nestor W. Davis, Raymond E. Huntington, Walter J. Slocomb, Charles W. Holway, Marcia D. Young, George F. Wales, Warren F. Faregher, Walter H. Billings; mining; \$300,000.

Fielding Brothers Company, Methuen; Ida E. Fielder, Margaret Connelly; grocers' supplies; \$1400.

Morse & Haynes Company, Springfield; Frank R. Morse, Lincoln C. Haynes, Eugene B. Ward; boots; \$25,000.

Polish Cooperative Association of Brighton; Ignacy Kubiak, Kajetan Orlovski, Boleslaw Iundzil; wholesale groceries; \$4000.

Butcher the Grocer, Inc., Holyoke; Bernice N. Butcher, Henry Butcher, Emily M. Butcher; \$4000.

Hanover Amusement Company, Boston; Frank I. Stone, William C. Craig, Samuel J. Aronson; \$10,000.

Hancock Engineering Company, Boston; A. Schuyler Clapp, William N. McKenna, John Sears McKenna; \$10,000.

Mattapan Motor Car Company, Boston; Francis T. Meagher, Katherine A. Meagher, Edward R. Meagher; \$30

Leading Events in Athletic World

BOSTON CURLERS OFF TONIGHT FOR MONTREAL GAME

Local Players Will Form Six Rinks to Take Part in Gordon Medal Competition Next Friday Afternoon in Canada

PROGRAM ARRANGED

This evening a large number of Boston curlers will leave the city for Montreal, where they will take part in the Gordon medal match next Friday. The United States will be represented in the event by about 20 rinks, and of this number six will represent the Country Club and the Curling Club of Boston and Brno-Burn.

The detailed program was laid out by John McGaw, president of the Curling Club of Boston. The plan is to arrive in St. John tomorrow and after lunch the Curling Club of Boston will curl the Curling Club of Montreal in the afternoon. There will be a dinner in the evening and Yarmouth curlers will put on a curlers' court and initiate the players into the Royal Caledonians.

A match will be played with the Yarmouth Club on St. Andrews' rink on Wednesday at 10 a. m. and at 4:45 in the afternoon the Boston players will leave for Montreal, being due at 8:30. The Country Club teams will play against the ladies at 11 a. m. In the afternoon a practice match will be engaged in with the Montreal (men's) teams.

Friday the Gordon medal competition will be held, the rink being decided by draw, and in the evening there will be a dinner to all Gordon medal players. On Saturday morning the Thistles have invited the Country Club curlers to a match at their new rink. The Boston curlers will take the train at 8 p. m. for Boston. Although the Montreal Curling Club invited the Boston aggregation to stay over Saturday and go to a hockey match that night, a majority elected to come home Saturday night.

In the St. John-Boston matches, to be played tomorrow, the following Boston men will take part: Jacques, skip; Russell, Denny, Allen, Amory, skip; Denny, Allen, Amory, skip; Daniels, Clement, Howe, Amory, skip; Albee, MacAusland, John McGaw, skip; Paul Turner, Pflaizer.

The Gordon medal teams from Greater Boston will be made up as follows:

COUNTRY CLUB
Team 1—Russell, Denny, Allen, Jacques, skip.
Team 2—Daniels, Clement, Howe, Amory, skip.
CURLING CLUB OF BOSTON
Team 1—Perry, J. C. McGaw, Paul, John McGaw, skip.
Team 2—MacAusland, Albee, De Camp, Young, skip.
BRNO-BURN C. C.
Kiddler, Chase, Withersbee, Litchfield, skip.

SYRACUSE MEETS PILGRIMS AT THE ARENA TONIGHT

The Syracuse Hockey Club will meet the Pilgrim A. A. at the Boston Arena this evening, and the match between the strong New York seven and the local team promises to be a fast one. The visiting aggregation has made a fine record this season under the direction of John Norfolk, who formerly managed the hockey at the Boston Arena, and Mr. Norfolk is confident that his New York players can defeat their opponents of tonight and the fast Boston Athletic Association seven, their opponents tomorrow night.

The Syracuse seven is composed of young players who are both fast skaters and skillful hockey experts, and as a double local victory will give them a high standing for their seasons work, they are likely to put up a fine exhibition of the popular Canadian sport. James Cree, an Indian, is the star player of the team. Cree came from an Indian reservation in Ontario, and is recognized as one of the fastest amateur players in the game today. He carries the puck well, is an exceptionally good shot, and plays on the defense or offense equally well. The lineup:

PILGRIM A. A. SYRACUSE H. C.
McKinnon, r.w.; Higgins, l.w.; Higgins, r.w.; Higgins, l.w.; Higgins, r.w.; Higgins, l.w.; Higgins, r.w.; Higgins, l.w.

PERDUE AWAITS TENER'S ORDER

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—"I wish some one would tell me where I stand," said Hub Perdue, as he caught the train tonight for Hot Springs, Ark., where President Gaffney of the Boston Nationals directed him to meet Capt. W. J. Sweeney.

Perdue said that shortly after the receipt of Gaffney's telegram he received a message from President Murphy of the Cubs telling him that Chicago had obtained his services and would assume his Boston contract and asking him to reach Chicago Monday in time to go with the club to Tampa, Fla.

"I don't care which club I play with," said Perdue. "I am going to Hot Springs and will stay there until I hear from the president of the league."

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Lehigh University team defeated Lafayette Saturday 29 to 23.

St. Paul's school defeated the Harvard freshmen at hockey Saturday 4 to 0.

The Yale varsity hockey team defeated the Cornell varsity Saturday, 3 goals to 1.

Wesleyan University defeated Williams College at basketball Saturday, 15 to 11.

The Annapolis Academy wrestling team defeated Lehigh University Saturday 9 bouts to 0.

The West Point Academy basketball team defeated St. Johns College of Brooklyn, Saturday, 43 to 14.

Oliver Ames has been appointed fleet captain for the Eastern Yacht Club by Commodore H. M. Sears.

The Washington Fencers Club defeated Annapolis Academy in a dual fencing bout Saturday, 7 bouts to 2.

Capt. Leo Dick of the Iowa varsity football team for 1914 has resigned that position and will graduate in June.

The Cleveland A. C. defeated the Boston A. A. at the Boston Arena Saturday in a fast hockey game 1 goal to 0.

The Brown varsity swimming team defeated Cornell University in a dual match at Providence Saturday, 38 points to 15.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology wrestling team defeated the Harvard varsity Saturday in a dual match 6 bouts to 1.

The Yale-Bowdoin fencing match scheduled for Saturday was postponed as the Yale team was unable to get to Brunswick.

The Phillips Exeter Academy hockey team defeated Phillips Andover Academy Saturday in the Boston Arena in their first championship match 4 to 1.

The Princeton varsity hockey team defeated Harvard Saturday in the St. Nicholas rink, 4 to 2. This makes the series a tie at one game each with the deciding contest next Wednesday.

Philadelphia won the intercity squash racquet championship Saturday defeating Boston in the final round 4 matches to 1. Constantine Hutchins was the only Boston winner, defeating M. L. Newhall.

A new world's 100-yard hurdle record was made at the Johns Hopkins-fifth regiment indoor meet at Baltimore Saturday, when Cronley of the University of Virginia did the distance in 11 3/5s.

J. S. Wray, coach of the Harvard University crews during the past few years, has signed a long term contract with the Crimson authorities. The new contract starts next June, when his present one expires.

Fred Knebel, one of the professional players at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated Otto Glocker, one of the Boston A. A. professionals, Saturday in an exhibition match by a score of 3 sets to 2.

T. J. Halpin, captain of the Boston A. A. track team, won the McAlennan trophy for the 1000-yard run at the Irish-American A. C. indoor meet in New York Saturday in the world's record time of 2m. 15s.

COLLEGE SOCCER FOOTBALL WILL START MARCH 14

NEW YORK—Followers of college soccer football are today looking forward to one of the most successful championship seasons ever held in this country. Harvard, Columbia, Haverford, Yale, Pennsylvania and Cornell are all to place the usual varsity teams in the field.

Harvard now holds the championship of the league as well as the Milnes trophy and the Crimson is going to make a special effort to defend these honors. The Intercollegiate Soccer League has issued its schedule of dates with the season opening March 14 and ending April 25.

For the first time the use of substitutes is to be sanctioned under the intercollegiate rules. They are to be two in number, one a regular reserve and another who is to be allowed in the game only in case of a member of the regular team being forced to withdraw, and then with the approval of the referee. This is a distinct departure from the British rules, which permit no substitutes whatever. Another innovation will provide for the prolongation of a game in case of a tie. Hereafter, at the discretion of the captains, there will be periods of play, 10 minutes each way. The full schedule follows:

March 14, Columbia vs. Haverford at Haverford; Yale vs. Pennsylvania at New Haven; St. Pennsylvania vs. Columbia at Philadelphia; Yale vs. Haverford at New Haven; Cornell vs. Haverford at Ithaca.

April 2, Harvard vs. Cornell at Cambridge; Harvard vs. Pennsylvania at Haverford; St. Pennsylvania vs. Harvard at Philadelphia; St. Pennsylvania vs. Harvard at Philadelphia; St. Pennsylvania vs. Harvard at Philadelphia.

April 13, Harvard vs. Harvard at South Field; Cornell vs. Pennsylvania at Ithaca; April 25, Cornell vs. Yale at Ithaca.

PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL IS IN CHAOTIC CONDITION

Deposing of J. J. Evers as Manager of the Chicago Nationals by President C. W. Murphy Has Proved to Be Bad Move for Interests of the National League

NEW YORK—Not in many years has professional baseball been in such a chaotic condition as is the case at the present time and the prospects of the followers of the National and American leagues having more than spring training to occupy their thoughts during the next two months look very bright just now.

Although the present difficulties appear to be confined principally to the National league on account of the action of President C. W. Murphy of the Chicago Nationals in deposing Manager J. J. Evers, the American league is necessarily much concerned in the situation and those who know President B. B. Johnson of that organization best, do not hesitate in saying that he will play a prominent part in the straightening out of the present tangle.

President Johnson has always been very outspoken in his views and his interviews on Mr. Murphy during the past two or three days show that he is not only displeased with the discharge of Manager Evers, but that the move has been harmful to the best interests of the great national pastime and that something has got to be done to prevent the recurrence of such deals.

It will be recalled that last summer President J. R. McAlleer of the Boston Americans deposed Manager Garland Stahl of the Red Sox. President Johnson was much displeased over this act and expressed himself freely at the time, but President McAlleer took the stand that he was entitled to run his team as he saw fit. It is interesting to note that J. J. Lannin is now president of the Boston team and that Mr. McAlleer is entirely out of the organization.

That President Johnson should take the stand that Mr. Murphy should be relieved of his ownership and office in the Chicago Cubs is not at all surprising when we look at the fact that Mr. McAlleer is out of the American league. Saturday found the American league head coming out with the statement that "We will stop at nothing to eliminate the present management of the Chicago National league club," which would seem to indicate that the National league will be forced to treat with President Johnson or be face to face with strained relations with the latter's organization. President Johnson dictates the American league policy and is unhesitatingly backed up by the magnates.

It has always been a principle of President Johnson to see that the player received just treatment at the hands of the club owners and he does not consider that Evers received such treatment. He is much displeased over the fact that the contract which Evers signed was not a just one in that the player could be deposed on 10 day's notice, when the latter thought he had a contract good for five years.

The American league president even goes so far as to say that the Evers case is now the big thing in baseball and not the Federal league. He further states that he thinks the Federal league may be a good thing for baseball.

As to what will be the final action of the National league in regard to Evers' case no one seems to know. That the case is far from closed is admitted. Evers is now the property of the Boston Nationals beyond all question, but what the Chicago club is to receive in exchange for him is unknown. The Boston club offered to exchange Perdue and Sweeney for him; but President Tener has stopped this part of the deal and announced that both of these players still belong to Boston.

President Murphy insists that Sweeney and Perdue belong to his team and that he will have them. He has already notified Sweeney to report in Chicago today, but the latter has also been advised by President Gaffney of the Boston team that he is still a member of that club.

Owners of clubs playing under the national agreement are much displeased over the stand taken by President D. L. Fultz of the Baseball Players' Fraternity. Although the latter has stated that his organization is neutral, they feel that it is favoring the Federals.

All things considered the situation is a most complex one and it looks as if it would be some time before matters are entirely cleared up.

C. C. PELL TAKES GOLD RACQUET AT TUXEDO CLUB

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y.—In the final round of the contest for the gold racquet championship title in racquets at the Tuxedo Club court yesterday Clarence C. Pell of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club defeated C. G. Osborne of the University Club of Chicago, 15-5, 15-11, 15-17, 16-10, 60 to 43.

Pell won the open championship of the New York Tennis and Racquet Club two weeks ago, and defeated Ernest Greenhills at Montreal a week earlier for the amateur championship of Canada in the final round. He is entered in the national championship at Boston, and has a good chance of winning the cup.

At the beginning of the first game either player was looked upon as a winner. Pell won the toss, scoring three aces on service while Osborne was shut out in the first hand. Osborne got two in his second hand to Pell's nothing.

It was one sided after this, the Tuxedo man leading all the way and winning easily. The outcome of the second game was doubtful up to 10 all, when Pell by skillful placement got 5 to Osborne's 1, and the game.

The real struggle was in the third game, which was close all the way to 14 all, when the best three was called, Osborne winning 3 to 1 and the game at 17 to 15. In the fourth game Osborne lost five aces by breaking his racquet, and being unable to return Pell's service, the best he could get being 10 to Pell's 15.

FIRST GAME
Pell 3 0 3 4 5—15
Osborne 2 1 1 1 1—5

SECOND GAME
Pell 3 2 1 2 0 3 2 1 1—15
Osborne 4 0 1 0 3 2 0 0 1—11

THIRD GAME
Pell 2 3 0 0 0 2 2 1 1 3 0 1 0 0—15
Osborne 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 2 2 4 1 1 0 1 6—17

FOURTH GAME
Pell 1 6 1 0 0 5 2—15
Osborne 1 3 0 2 3 0 1—10

Aces by service, Pell 24, Osborne 25. Aces by placement, Pell 15, Osborne 7. Aces by opponent's miss, Pell 21, Osborne 11. Referee, R. D. Wrenn of New York. Marker, Robert Moore of Tuxedo.

STAHL WILL NOT RETURN TO GAME

CHICAGO—Garland Stahl, former manager of the Boston Americans, today flatly denied that he had received an offer to manage a Federal league club to be placed in Brooklyn next season. He further stated that he would not consider an offer to manage that or any other team.

"You can say for me, that I have retired from baseball," said Stahl today.

GIBB TO LEAD 1917 SWIMMERS

Edward H. Gibb of Honolulu has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman swimming team for this season. Gibb prepared at Oahu College and Phillips Exeter Academy, and is one of the fastest swimmers on the freshman squad.

ROWING COACHES MAP OUT POLICY FOR YALE CREWS

Head Coach Richard Armstrong and Coaches Guy Nickalls and E. J. Giannini Hold Important Conference at New Haven

M A N Y CANDIDATES

NEW HAVEN—Yale rowing will start in today with renewed energy, following the announcement of the definite plans for this year's coaching system announced by Head Coach Richard Armstrong '05, after a conference with Guy Nickalls, the famous English coach, and E. J. Giannini, the former New York Athletic Club rowing coach here yesterday.

According to Mr. Armstrong's announcement Nickalls and Giannini will do all the active coaching. "In the past the graduate adviser has done no actual coaching. However, we will be in constant touch with one another."

"The stroke which we have decided upon is a decided modification of the long body swing as used by Harcourt Gold last season. The new stroke will depend more on the slides for its power. The recovery will be started by getting the hands away from the body quickly, the body being held in an upright position. The hands come over gradually. The oarsman finishes his stroke in a natural, easy position."

The shortening of the sweep is a distinct change from the so-called pure English stroke used last year by Yale. American center rigging will be used on the shells exclusively, Armstrong said. "This will necessitate bringing in the out-rigger. We have ordered some new oars and swivels and are now negotiating for two new shells."

In addition to the Harvard race at New London and the triangular race with Cornell and Princeton on May 23, Armstrong said Yale will enter a crew, probably the freshman boat, at the "American Henley" on May 16.

A steady increase has been noted in the size of the varsity squad and it now numbers 120. This is one of the largest varsity registrations on record. The freshman squad is nearly as large. This is being organized by Captain Denegre and by Lippincott, of the varsity eight last year, and by Acheson, coach of the freshmen last year. Lippincott and Acheson will probably continue in charge of the freshman coaching, as Nickalls and Giannini will be compelled to devote nearly all of their time to the varsity squad.

Two varsity eights have been formed by Giannini and they will probably be continued throughout the season, frequent changes being made in each, some through promotions from the other eights of the varsity squad, others by shifts from one of the first two eights to the other. The eight which contains Captain Denegre and Stroke Crocker of the varsity of last season, and which is regarded by some as the first eight, is composed as follows:

Stroke, Crocker; No. 7, Low; No. 6, Sheldon; No. 5, Woodruff; No. 4, Meyer; No. 3, Captain Denegre; No. 2, Rogers; bow, Jenkinson.

Practically all of these oarsmen were on the varsity squad last year, although Denegre and Crocker were the only ones in the race against Harvard.

Of the second eight most of the members were in the freshman squad last season. This is composed of the following oarsmen:

Stroke, Gillilan; No. 7, Sturtevant; No. 6, Coe; No. 5, Stillman; No. 4, Ropp; No. 3, McHenry; No. 2, Harrison; bow, Cushman.

COLUMBIA GETS HIGHEST SCORE

WASHINGTON—The District of Columbia team in the interclub rifle shoot made the highest score of the season by scoring 995 out of a possible 1000. Warren, Pa., still leads class A with eight straight victories, while the district team stands second with seven victories and one defeat. Kings Mills, O., and Stillwater, Minn., are tied for the leadership of class B. The scores this week:

Class A—Warren, Pa., 999 vs. Manchester, N. H., 974; District of Columbia, 995 vs. Birmingham, Ala., 984; Cleveland, O., 994 vs. Bridgeport, Conn., 991; Dickinson, N. D., 991 vs. Ardian, Mich., 972; St. Paul, Minn., 985 vs. Milwaukee, Wis., 984; Bucyrus, O., 989 vs. Milwaukee, Wis., 981; Tacoma, Wash., 990 vs. Youngstown, O., 946.

Class B—Marion, O., 970 vs. San Francisco, Cal., 933; Stillwater, Minn., 977 vs. Louisville, Ky., 939; Kings Mills, O., 965 vs. Bedford, O., 939; Rochester, N. Y., 936 vs. Minneapolis, Minn., 939; Hopkins, Minn., 964 vs. Helena, Mont., 921; Vaiden, Cal., 971 vs. Madison, Wis., 963; Boston, 960 vs. New Orleans, La., defeated.

N. Y. PITCHERS AT HOT SPRINGS

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Pitcher Ray Caldwell and Catcher Reynolds have joined the New York Americans here before moving to the training camp in Houston, Tex. McHale, Keating, Cole and Criss, all pitchers, are here.

ENGLAND PLAYS SOUTH AFRICANS

LONDON—In the fourth test match in progress at Durban, Natal, the South Africans scored 170 runs in the first innings. Barnes took 7 wickets for 66. England has begun first innings well with Hobbs making 64 runs.

HOLLYWOOD TO HAVE NEW HOTEL

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Construction of a new, five-story hotel for Hollywood, to be called the Foothill, will be started at once it is announced in the Tribune. The building is to be owned by the Hollywood Corporation, incorporated at \$100,000.

FINE SCHEDULE IS ARRANGED FOR CRICKET SEASON

Ten Teams to Play in Massachusetts State Championship Series, Only One New to League

Followers of cricket in Massachusetts are today looking forward to a most successful season this summer following the announcement of the schedule arranged for the Massachusetts State Cricket League.

There are 10 teams entered for the championship series. Only one of them, the Standards, is new to championship cricket, but it is expected that the newcomer will show up well. The Beverly team has returned to the league after a year in the Merrimac Valley league.

The schedule is as follows, games to be played on the grounds of the first-named clubs. May 30 and July 4 were left open, to be used by the league for games to be arranged later:

May 9—Brookton vs. Standards, Caribbeans vs. Beverly, West India Athletics vs. Needham, St. George vs. Canton, Everett vs. West India Wanderers.

May 16—Brookton vs. West India Wanderers, Canton vs. Caribbeans, Needham vs. Everett, Standards vs. West India Athletics, Beverly vs. St. George.

May 23—Everett vs. Beverly, West India Athletics vs. Canton, St. George vs. Standards, Caribbeans vs. West India Wanderers, Needham vs. Canton, Brookton vs. Needham.

June 6—Canton vs. Brookton, West India Wanderers vs. St. George, Needham vs. Caribbeans, Beverly vs. Canton, Everett vs. Standards, Canton vs. West India Wanderers, Needham vs. Caribbeans.

June 13—Caribbeans vs. Standards, Brookton vs. Everett, West India Wanderers vs. Beverly, St. George vs. West India Athletics, Needham vs. Canton.

June 20—Standards vs. Canton, Brookton vs. St. George, Beverly vs. Needham, West India Athletics vs. West India Wanderers, Everett vs. Caribbeans.

June 27—Standards vs. Beverly, Canton vs. Everett, West India Athletics vs. Brookton, St. George vs. Caribbeans, Needham vs. West India Wanderers.

July 11—Needham vs. Standards, Caribbeans vs. West India Athletics, Brookton vs. Beverly, Everett vs. St. George, West India Wanderers vs. Canton.

July 18—Beverly vs. Canton, Brookton vs. Caribbeans, St. George vs. Needham, Standards vs. West India Wanderers, West India Athletics vs. Everett, Canton vs. St. George, Beverly vs. Caribbeans.

Aug. 1—Caribbeans vs. Canton, St. George vs. Beverly, West India Athletics vs. Needham, Standards vs. Brookton, West India Wanderers vs. Caribbeans, Standards vs. St. George, Beverly vs. Canton.

Aug. 8—Canton vs. West India Athletics, Needham vs. Brookton, West India Wanderers vs. Caribbeans, Standards vs. St. George, Beverly vs. Canton.

Aug. 15—St. George vs. West India Wanderers, Brookton vs. Canton, West India Athletics vs. Beverly, Everett vs. Standards, Caribbeans vs. Needham.

Aug. 22—Standards vs. Caribbeans, Brookton vs. Everett, Beverly vs. West India Wanderers, Canton vs. Needham, Canton vs. Standards, Needham vs. Beverly, Caribbeans vs. Everett.

Sept. 5—Everett vs. Canton, Beverly vs. Standards, West India Wanderers vs. Needham, Brookton vs. West India Athletics, Caribbeans vs. St. George.

Sept. 12—St. George vs. Everett, West India Athletics vs. Caribbeans, Beverly vs. Needham, Standards vs. Brookton, Canton vs. West India Wanderers.

Sept. 19—Canton vs. Beverly, West India Wanderers vs. Standards, Needham vs. St. George, Everett vs. West India Athletics, Caribbeans vs. Brookton.

PICKUPS

Judging from the way President Tener is handling the Evers case the National league has made a wise choice in its new president.

Manager J. B. Tinker of the Chicago Federals has announced that he has signed a semi-professional catcher named George Mulvaney.

David Shean has signed a contract to play with the Providence International league team this year. He is the former second baseman of the Boston Nationals.

R. P. Lewis, the former Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard freshman baseball star, visited Boston National headquarters this noon to arrange for his transportation to Macon, Ga., for spring training.

The Chicago Americans are scheduled to leave Chicago Thursday for Paso Robles, Cal., where they will do their spring training. Gleason is to be in charge of the men until Manager Callahan and the world's tourists arrive about March 15.

It is reported that William Keeler, the former Baltimore National star, William Dahlen, former manager of the Brooklyn Nationals and William Bradley, former Cleveland American player and engaged to manage the Toronto Federals this year, are then men being considered to handle the Brooklyn Federals.

TUFTS BATTERY MEN OUT TODAY

MEDFORD—Battery candidates at Tufts College are scheduled to report this afternoon to Coach Slattery for cage practice. The remainder of the candidates will not be called out for two weeks.

The battery positions are a problem to the coach, but in every position there is a wealth of experienced material. The best pitcher in sight is Krepps, whose work last year caused Manager Mack to offer him a contract.

CLEVELAND MAY GET FEDERALS

CLEVELAND, O.—James A. Gilmore, president of the Federal league, and E. E. Gates, secretary, have held a conference with M. F. Bramley, who hopes to secure a Federal league franchise for Cleveland.

WANTS CANADA IN CUP SERIES

VICTORIA, B. C.—Advocating a Canadian entry for the coming Davis cup tennis games, B. P. Schwengers, one of Canada's leading tennis players, has written a letter to T. H. Hall of Toronto, secretary of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, in which he proposes steps be taken at once to prepare for the tennis tournament.

Mr. Schwengers, who was one of the team that last year reached the finals in the Davis cup trials, says Canada has a chance to repeat her successes of last summer, when the team proved itself one of the best entered in the series.

BESCHER SIGNS FOR THREE YEARS

NEW YORK—Robert Beschler, the outfielder acquired from Cincinnati by the New York National League Club, has sent in his signed contract for three years to the local club.

How Delicious!

Those hot Entire Wheat Muffins for breakfast, made of FRANKLIN MILLS ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR. Send for Free Cook Book, including prize recipe for making Raisin Bread. FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 121 State St., Boston.

CHARLES HANN PRESENTS CUP FOR BASEBALL

Former Harvard Varsity First Baseman Has Donated Trophy to Be Won by Most Valuable Player on 1914 Team

NAMED FOR WENDELL

Charles Hann, Jr., first baseman on Harvard's championship ball nine of 1911, has given a large silver cup for general alertness on the ball field, which is to be awarded at the end of the college season to one of the players on Captain Wingate's 1914 team.

The cup will not necessarily be awarded to the best batter, the best fielder or the best base runner, but to the man who secures the highest total number of points, reckoned on the following basis, each achievement to count one point: First, safe arrivals at first base, no matter whether by base hits or because of plays to other bases; second, sacrifice hits; third, stolen bases; fourth, runs scored.

On this basis it is calculated that the cup will be won by the player who does the most for his team during the coming season when Harvard is on the attack, or, in other words, at bat. The Harvard baseball committee, Dr. E. H. Nichols, Dr. Channing Frothingham and Barrett Wendell, Jr., will, with Coach Frank J. Sexton, and the donor of the cup, Charles Hann, Jr., determine the award of the cup, should any complications arise.

The trophy has been named the "Barrett Wendell, Jr. Cup," in recognition of the services of Mr. Wendell, who played on the Harvard varsity team four years, and as captain in 1902. Wendell played on four teams that won championship

THE HOME FORUM

COMING INTO TRUTH'S SUNSHINE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW welcome after days of rain and lowering skies are the brilliant rays of the sun! As the face of nature takes on new freshness and purity it typifies the coming of mortals out of false beliefs into nearer kinship with spiritual joys. "Truly the light is sweet," writes the Preacher, "and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun."

Somewhat analogous to this revivification of all nature, animate and inanimate, under the stimulus of the inspiring sunshine—though things belonging to categories so radically different as the spiritual and so-called material realms are in reality incommensurable quantities, having no common basis of comparison—but akin to this transformation is the change which takes place in the human consciousness when Christian Science, the glorious "sunshine of Truth" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 290), shines into the darkened thought and begins its corrective, regenerative work.

In these modern days mankind more and more gives no credence to theories or hypotheses, however plausible and tenable they may seem, unless the efficacy or truth of the teaching can be demonstrated. That Jesus recognized this demand of rational beings for concrete evidence is plainly seen in his allegory of the good and the evil trees. Warning his disciples against false prophets who might attempt to deceive them by ingratiating manners and specious arguments, he said, "Ye shall know them by their fruits. . . every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit." Desiring to impress this truth upon his hearers still more strongly, he emphasized the impossibility of obtaining good results from evil sources. "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit," concluding with a reiteration of his first statement, "Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."

Taking these words of Jesus as a standard of measurement, consider for a moment the status of things in the physical world today: Labor and capital at war, hospitals and prisons abounding, social and economic problems looming up for solution, hydra-headed evil everywhere in evidence. Leading savants and scholars now agree that material conditions are but the objective manifestations of mental impressions. This unsatisfactory phenomenal world, then, must be the

objective appearance of the beliefs held in consciousness by the human race during the past centuries. The logical inference is that collective human thinking has been very far from right and true to bring about results so deplorable.

The educative mission of Christian Science is to show mortals how to right this wrong thinking; consequently, how to bring forth "good fruits" instead of the "corrupt fruits" of the present day. Christian Science takes up these traditional, mistaken beliefs, handles them logically and scientifically, and shows their unreliability and falseness—a falseness based on a vitally wrong concept of God and His relations to man and the universe. So long as God is looked upon as a power unknown and unknowable, far removed from His children, from human thought and aspiration; a power dealing out a partial, biased judgment, His decrees subject to intervention and setting aside by a power of evil, just so long do men blindfold themselves to the life-giving rays of Truth and Love and their beneficial results.

"The light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not," says John. The rays of the sun fall on all alike, but their benign influence is felt only when all obstructions or deflecting conditions are removed. So in the human consciousness. The accumulated debris of years of wrong thinking, the mists of error and ignorance which have so long befogged it, must be swept out of the way before the silent, sweet influence of Truth can be known. Mrs. Eddy refers to this symbolical lesson found in the so-called physical world in the words, "The sun, giving light and heat to the earth, is a figure of divine Life and Love, enlightening and sustaining the universe" (Science and Health, p. 538), and again on page 548 of this text-book with wise discrimination she comments, "How little light or heat reach our earth when clouds cover the sun's face! So Christian Science can be seen only as the clouds of corporeal sense roll away."

The "sunshine of Truth" entering a receptive consciousness, cleanses, puri-

fies and strengthens; dissipates the "clouds of corporeal sense"; dissolves the opacity of blind belief; releases the human mind from its bondage to error, its apathy and hopelessness under a sense of environmental limitations, its fear of death and the grave. Following this mental release comes a corresponding physical freedom. Admitting, in agreement with the dictum of modern scholastic conclusions, that the body but out-pictures the thoughts that are held in consciousness—and with this dictum Christian Scientists are in utmost accord—the rational conclusion is that the natural resultant of mental harmony and poise will assuredly be good health and complete well-being. Grasping this truth and applying it to the various problems of human living, to every vexing and perplexing question which arises, results follow that are well-nigh incredible to one who has not demonstrated the power of infinite Truth and Love to destroy inharmonious and discord of every sort and kind.

The placid lake, untroubled by winds or waves, with truthful delineation mirrors on its calm surface objects of beauty and grace. When the bosom of the lake is storm-tossed and wind-driven, no reflection meets the eye, or at best a distorted, untrue likeness is presented. The human mind, looking upward with eager aspiration for light and truth, becomes ever more receptive to holy thoughts of love and purity. Gradually the fret and turmoil of material striving subside, and the human consciousness then presenting no obstacles to the "sunshine of Truth," the divine Mind is continually more and more fully reflected in health, happiness and beauty. Men begin to apprehend God aright, to realize with gratitude and joy unspeakable, that Life is Love—Love infinite and omnipotent, never separated from His children, ever close at hand to guide, to comfort, to sustain; that the relation between Him and His children is that of perfect at-onement, unswayed by thought of sin, sickness or death.

This is the inspiring word which Christian Science brings to the world, today for its thoughtful consideration.

NATIONAL FLAG OF ICELAND

BY ROYAL sanction Iceland has at last obtained the privilege of flying her own national flag. An "Old Sailor," who is well acquainted with the fleet that all the year round plies an ever-increasing trade in the Iceland waters, in a letter to the Times (London) writes: "This flag, which is azure blue with a white Roman cross, was accepted by all that is intellectual and patriotic in Iceland, and for over a decade has been flown by Icelanders in general as emblematic of her famous glaciers under the azure skies. The designers of this flag were fortunate in being able to find

this design, which does not conflict with any national flag. It cannot be objected to on the ground of being an infringement on the admiral's flag of Greece. This has a different cross and, of course, can only be hoisted at the masthead, where national ensigns are not flown; it is therefore a signal and not an ensign. . . . This beautiful flag is in complete harmony with other Scandinavian flags, which is a point of great importance, Iceland being the trustee of the great Norse literature and language."

Trees Blossom Early

Most trees—all the fruit trees—blossom early in spring. Oak, maple, elm, birch, beech, this last very modestly, hickory, gum. The line and plane come later. The tulip tree excels both in magnitude of trunk and blossom. I have in mind a fine specimen 12 feet in circumference, 80 feet high and covered every year in early June with great yellow-green cups. Had they the color of quince or apple, such a tree would be one of the most splendid objects in nature. Early in June come the chestnuts, when their pretty golden bloom may be distinguished a mile away bursting from among the dark green woods. . . . This I think, is the last tree to bloom, for that uncanny shrub, the witch hazel, hardly counts. Acorn and chestnut come nearly together in ripening, and are not unlike in size, but the former has much the longer preparation for its fall—perhaps because its burr, as Thoreau found, is inside.—C. E. D. Phelps in "A Farmer's Note Book."

Put Yourself in His Place

The story goes that the first day Deputy William Walsh was on duty he saw a number of prisoners who were waiting to interview him standing with their faces close to the wall. He said nothing at the time, but after he had disposed of them he experimented by standing in the same manner for several minutes. He soon satisfied himself that it was a very disagreeable experience and he ordered the practice discontinued, directing that henceforth the prisoners could stand as they wished; thus, a man with a heart, by only a few words, stopped a degrading and humiliating custom, which had been enforced without exception for over 50 years. — Joliet Prison Post.

Serving Our Neighbor

The . . . heresy which lies at the root of our social evils is none other than this: That it is our business to exploit our neighbor rather than to serve him.—A. H. Haverstock.

In future issues of The Christian Science Monitor the children's department, including the picture puzzle, will be found on the fashion and household page.

Plumage Bill in England

This year must see the end in the trade in the plumage of wild birds. There is, we believe, a body of men and women sufficiently numerous and sufficiently influential to enforce that resolve, says the Nation (London). Public opinion is all but unanimously with them, and the Government has already taken action. It is true, indeed, that the coming session of Parliament will certainly be crowded, and that its political business is sure to be eventful and exacting. But there is no profounder error than the notion that the real public life of a community is concentrated in the bills and movements which rouse passion, divide parties, and make material for electioneering. What a community does for the well-being of the more unfortunate strata of the working class, and for children, and for that half of our duty of humanity which concerns animals and birds, supplies a measure of its civilization, and fixes the standard of its morals. A liberal party which thought of its liberalism as a humane creed would insist, whatever the pressure of controversial business, on doing something in every session in all these departments to bring our public practise more nearly into correspondence with our public conscience.

SOME FILIPINO PEOPLE AS THEY ARE

THE Negritos are the least developed of the Philippine people. They are said by ethnologists to be the aboriginal race of the islands, and they are still very wild and shy. A few were persuaded to come to see the white visitors, and as described in D. R. Williams' book, they appeared gentle, harmless little creatures. They are very small and a picture shows a mature Negrito woman standing beside a tall white man. Her head comes just to his elbow. The Negritos hats are very slacker built, just straw and leaves thrown over a few poles to make a sort of canopy.

A picture of some Bagobos from Davao, Mindanao, shows a group of people dressed in what seem to be robes of heavy embroidery or figured woven cloth, and with strings of beads or other ornaments hung everywhere. The Filipinos apparently supposed that all American ladies wore many diamonds and often asked the ladies in this traveling party where their diamonds were. At the Filipino club in Cebu a dinner was given to the party which was accompanied by Judge Taft, as he then was,

About the Editor of Punch

The knighthood conferred upon Owen Seaman is a fitting tribute to the most courteous and kindly of English editors. Before he joined the staff, Punch was a close corporation. The outside contributor was ignored. Punch was written by the staff. With the advent of Mr. Seaman this was all changed. However obscure the writer might be, his contribution was carefully considered. If it was returned, well, one has heard, says the Manchester Guardian, that Mr. Seaman could reject an article more pleasantly than most editors could accept one. Punch's literary, artistic and commercial advance during the past 10 years is

almost entirely due to the ability and discernment of its present editor. Perhaps, however, some of the success of Punch as a national institution is due to the fact that it holds the balance fairly between parties. This may be accounted for by the fact that the staff is divided fairly equally between the opposing parties.

Giving Up

There is no progress in discipleship unless we are prepared to give up something, and to take on something—to take on the pattern of Christ's life by giving up our own pattern or that of some one else.—William Watson.

GOOD ROADS IMPRESS THE FARMER

THAT the demand for better roads in the United States is not merely the cry of automobilists, but that farm populations and the cities needing farm products need good roads, is the gist of an article in Scribner's Magazine. At first farmers said that the automobiles spoiled the roads and that the good roads movement was all in favor of owners of motor cars. Now that the farmers themselves own so many cars the good roads idea is gaining more favor. Bad economy is often permitted, and the initial cost of a good road shirked by towns and counties. But they are learning that a poor road means an enormous cost in repairs, while a thoroughly good road lasts long without great expense for upkeep. The automobile is the return to individual transportation. The illustrations in this good

roads article show an interesting meeting on the plains. A house wagon of the old type, drawn by two horses, with a canvas top and a stovepipe peeking out, meets a great motor car. The wagon is evidently a family traveling somewhere in the old-fashioned way, and the party in the motor car proves that such things as speed and convenience being equal people still prefer to go about the world at their own sweet will, rather than by train schedules.

One important point for the good roads movement to consider is the lack of good taverns or inns along country roads in the United States. These places could be clean and provided with plain but well-cooked food. The good roads movement, says this writer, will awaken the country hotelkeeper to his opportunities.

MAARTEN MAARTENS, DUTCH NOVELIST

MAARTEN MAARTENS, the great Dutch novelist who writes in English, has lived under his own name, Mynheer van der Poorten-Schwartz, in his own country. He is a native of Amsterdam, but was educated partly in England and partly in Bonn. His work belongs legitimately to English literature, although he remains essentially a Dutchman and lives at Doorn, in Holland, where he has a most beautiful home. He visits England every now and then, but continues to write, although in the English tongue, entirely of Dutch life and character. When his first novel was published, in 1890, the reviewers were so obsessed with the idea that a Hollander would be certain to write in Dutch that they criticized his book as a translation. This caused him to explain on the advent of his second novel that it had been written in English only, a language which, "though not my native tongue, has become quite as dear and, I would feign hope, almost as familiar."

In a very interesting appreciation of Maarten Maartens, which A. St. John Adeock contributes to the Bookman, he says that in his native country Mynheer van der Poorten-Schwartz has led a sort of double existence, has had a double personality, that his compatriots have sometimes found rather confusing, so that he has felt, he says, as if he were a kind of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and did not know which was the worst

of him. People who knew Mynheer van der Poorten-Schwartz, the retiring country gentleman, did not associate him then with Maarten Maartens, the famous novelist, who wrote in English the truest and most memorable stories of Dutch life that have ever been written. Some, when they learned the truth, resented the fact that a fellow-Dutchman should write about them in a foreign tongue, and considered that, anyhow whatever was written in such circumstances should be purely eulogistic. But this would have been to make the Dutchman something more or less than human, and it is their evident naturalness, their stark truthfulness, that gives Maarten Maartens' books their compelling power.

His pictures of English and German people and scenery may be true enough, but he is always at his highest when his imagination is playing familiarly

William Winter's Home, Gloucester, Mass.



IN HIS career as dramatic critic, covering nearly a half century, William Winter may be said to have written the history of the modern stage in America, using the term modern without including the development of the newest present-day drama. His early bent for literature was exemplified when, as a boy, he would walk miles merely to lay his hand on the gate of Longfellow's house, in a reverence that never diminished; for the mature man

with his wide acquaintance with authors and poets, has always stood stoutly by that devotion of his youth. This literary bent took him from the law, for which he was prepared at Harvard, and led him into literary work in Boston, from which city he went to New York in 1859. There his ardent love for the drama plotted him inevitably into the position of dramatic writer. His many books include biographies of almost all the famous actors of his time, and running through them all like a golden thread are constant indications of his love for Shakespeare. His lyrical poetry reflects the more tender and musical qualities of his talent. The latest book from this veteran author, "The Wallet of Time," follows its predecessors in being reminiscent of the theater. The house where he was born in Gloucester, Mass., is only half visible, one half having been remodeled and given a store front.

Duty First

I have not to take care that what I say today is consistent with what I said yesterday. What I am responsible for is that it represents what upon my honor and conscience I believe to be the duty of today, in the light of the knowledge I possess whether that duty is consistent with party aims, or is opportune to party exigencies or not.—Joseph Chamberlain.

Sweet is the Smile of Home

Sweet is the smile of home; the mutual look,
When hearts are of each other sure;
Sweet all the joys that crowd the household nook,
The haunt of all affections pure.—Keble.

ORIGINALITY AND TRAINING IN ART

SPEAKING of her work as an interior decorator a New York woman is reported to have said that among the paperers and woodworkers and cabinet-makers that she employs she has found sometimes the most delicate sense of harmony and beauty among those who have had the least instruction. This talent rises above environment.

What this lady says of study may be applied by all students of art in any form. At first she holds it wise to seek an all-round development, either through

study with a teacher or working alone. Then afterward if one wishes to specialize one has a background of sound knowledge on which to work out original tendencies. This background establishes a standard and saves one from doing what is crude and wholly out of tune with the great consensus of art of all time. This is the reason for study of past models—not to limit but to enrich individuality. She thinks one should not therefore study with a teacher who has too strong a specialist bent, and indeed she thinks that study alone of great models of many types is perhaps as useful as the training school. The old models are still the best, and this is why decorators cling to them. For generations we have been disregarding beauty in the rush for machine-made products, for variety and novelty, and above all vast quantities of product. The old articles were made slowly and by individuals who worked out the whole scheme from start to finish. The division of labor explains the loss of artistic beauty, for unity has not been preserved. She finds even in her decorating work that it is hard to keep a house all in tone, that is unified, making a single, a beautiful impression, because the ideas of the owner so often conflict with her artistic plan. But people are more and more willing to defer to expert judgment in these matters, which she declares is proof that the standard is rising.

To a Flower

A gladsome little flower,
A-dance before the breeze,
The sunshine or the shower
Alike thy heart doth please!
The starlight, moon or sunlight,
The glow-worm on the sward,
To thy pure heart are one light
And beautiful as God!

The golden dawn or noontime,
Dusk eve or starry night—
All times to thee are June time,
And made but for delight!
Thou reck'st not of life's fleetness,
Time hath no will of thee;
Who knows thy life's completeness
Knows but eternity!

Thou need'st not what man's faith is;
God daily dost thou see;
None know what fear or death is
Who know thy purity!
—Will Helm Brashear, in Louisville Herald.

Changing the Viewpoint
The best cure for selfishness is to get the other fellow's point of view.—Youths Companion.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, February 16, 1914

Ireland's Way and the Olive Branch

WHEN a number of political parties all engage simultaneously in a colossal game of bluff, the sane politician forms his own opinion. Without wishing to be unduly captious about the attitude of the various parties in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, it is difficult to persuade oneself that something very like this is not the animating spirit of their public utterances. The home ruler who represents a meeting in the Ulster hall as a typical Orange version of the famous "Moriatur pro rege nostro" episode in the palace at Pressburg, knows very well the weakness of his parallel. On the other hand the Unionist who pictures Mr. Birrell in the act of ordering the British army to cross the Boyne, knows that amiable literator is far more likely to be engaged in composing an "obiter dictum" on Sir Edward Carson or Lord Londonderry.

The real mistake of the ministerialists has lain in insisting that the "moriatur" temper of Ulster was, as the sage of Chelsea might have insisted, in the "prose form" rather than in the "poetical." They have been supremely ignorant, in their merrymaking, either of the Orange temper or of human nature. The wooden cannon of Donegal Place have been replaced by the field guns "run," as The Monitor announced the other day, by a fleet of fishing boats, and the jeers at the dummy rifles sound a trifle jejune in the face of a real arms act. The "three jovial huntsmen" who hollered on the government pack have probably begun to realize by now that there is more finesse and less lung power in true statesmanship. Unfortunately the Orange Magyars have in the meantime decreed "the insurrection."

On the other hand the olive branch of the Unionist party has been rather of the genus shillelagh. It is exasperating to any government to be defied and ridiculed. When a cabinet minister is forbidden to speak in a hall in Belfast, whilst a former minister makes a triumphal progress through a province, and proclaims to all and sundry the lawlessness of his proceedings, ministerial tempers are likely to grow short. For three or four years, in short, the condition of Ulster has resembled a sort of glorified Donnybrook fair, but whatever the Saxon may think about it, there is very little question that the Irishman is thoroughly enjoying himself. Sir Edward has trailed his coat; Mr. Redmond has not hesitated to step upon its tail. Yet no one in his heart believes that the "crackin'" will be very desperate.

Southern United States and Coeducation

WHATEVER may be the decision of the state of Virginia as to the form to be assumed by its state school for the higher education of women, interest in the verdict will be widespread. For Virginia has exemplary influence through the United States South, and is near enough to the North to be watched with interest in all its twentieth century developments. For Virginia to meet the demand of its women for better facilities by converting the university at Charlottesville, which Jefferson founded on an unusually broad scale, into the sort of coeducational institution which states like Maine, Wisconsin, Illinois and California maintain, would run counter to traditions that are deeply rooted. What is far more likely to come about is the creation of an institution patterned after Radcliffe or Barnard, "independent in essentials and with a personality and an atmosphere of its own, but coordinated with the state university, under its supervision and control, and deriving from such affiliation advantages in economy of administration, equipment and instruction and tradition." It is for this sort of a coordinate college for women that President Alderman of the university stands, mindful of the unlikelihood of the clamant women getting what they want from a privately endowed college like Wellesley or Smith and also aware of the conservative traditions and opinions that stand athwart a coeducational plan, even if it be proved desirable.

National interest in the University of Virginia has been revived of late years, with profit both to the institution and to people who for the first time are informed as to its unique traditions and surviving customs. Jefferson's fellow countrymen have not begun to do justice to him as a pioneer American thinker on problems of pedagogies. Under President Alderman the ancient seat of learning has been invigorated with new ambition. Patrons have come to its financial aid in a generous way, and the state is awakening to its responsibilities.

Whether in Wage or Dividend?

IN ESSENCE the position taken by George W. Perkins on the question of profit-sharing is that, for the sake of both the employee and the business employing him, bonuses should come to him rather in the form of stock than of cash. The divided profit allowance in cash has a tendency, he claims, to lead the person receiving it into a more expensive scale of living. A man with a salary of \$1000 a year who is granted a profit share of \$200, immediately, so Mr. Perkins contends, begins to live on a \$1200 a year basis, so that the bonus in reality means nothing to him. That is to say, living up to the \$1200 as he had up to the \$1000, he is no better off at the end of the year. The beneficiary of the cash bonus will hardly agree with this reasoning and yet, within certain limits, it is sound. It is sound, for instance, on the accepted theory that, in saving, expenditure is generally as important a factor as income. However, it does not follow that because a man increases his living scale to correspond with his income he is wasting his money. There may be sound investment in better home surroundings for his family, in better schooling for his children.

Up to a certain point, profit-sharing can do little more than to add to the wage of the employee; he can do little more, as a rule, than to accept his bonus as a welcome addition to his wage. But individual conditions must govern. Some wage or salary earners

might well allow all coming to them from a profit-sharing system to "remain in the business"; others, and for the most legitimate of reasons, might find it necessary to draw out such allowances and make use of them at once.

It is true that when profits are held for the employee and invested for him in the business in the shape of participation certificates, he has a definite goal to work for, "since with an interest in the business all earnings over fixed charges and owner's profits contribute to his own profit"; but the matter of how he shall use his earnings, whether they be in the nature of wages or dividends, must finally be determined by the circumstances in which he finds himself and by his personal judgment. Men differ so widely in their conception of what constitutes necessities, comforts, success, happiness, that no hard and fast rule may be established for their guidance in expenditure. To us the more important phase of this whole matter is the fact that the discussion has got so far beyond the elementary point of justice in the profit-sharing idea that now men like George W. Perkins are considering not so much whether profits should be shared with employees as how they should be paid.

Ethics of Photo-Play Making

SO SWIFTLY and so aboundingly has the motion-picture industry or calling developed that for authors of scenarios, actors, makers and venders of films, all sorts of practical, puzzling ethical and esthetic problems have arisen. Had the public more complete and exact knowledge of the immense proportions of this new business, of the vast area of world territory where "reels" enlighten and entertain humanity in all its grades from kings to peons, and of the close interrelations now existing between authors and actors of high rank and the captains of the film-making industry, it would doubtless be more interested in the technique and ethics of the process by which "plots" and "characters" originating in European or American producing centers hold the nightly attention of audiences in remote Asiatic or African towns.

For persons at all informed as to the scope and expansion of the process, its most glittering and alluring side undoubtedly is the wealth it is pouring into the purses of persons acting as managers of shows, whether they invade a village or a slum, a mining camp or a sailors' snug harbor. But there are other aspects of the general movement that are no less interesting. To some of these The Monitor has recently alluded. What we have touched upon may be made more concrete, perhaps, by calling attention to the fact that a well-known English novelist henceforth is to receive \$5000 annually for the right of using his past and future fiction as film-makers please.

Thus it is that the famous author is recompensed. But it is interesting to note that lesser writers, catering to this market, are also getting their rewards, in recognition from the public if not in pay from managers, and sometimes in both forms. That is to say, an increasing number of film makers now credit the writer of the scenario with his work and announce the fact of authorship ere the photo-play begins. This seems to us a decided gain for the author, and no more than he or she has a right to expect. To order otherwise is as if the motion picture show reproduced a masterpiece of the plastic arts and failed to name painter or sculptor, or as if "records" on the music-producing phonographs were never marked with the names of artists and of composers whose art is registered and reproduced.

Best of all, with this sensible and honest trend now bringing to writers of photo-plays a fame that may be national or international, it is likely that a higher order of creative talent will enlist in the competitions.

THIS might prove to be an opportune time for the United States Congress to express an interest in the Leipzig exposition of graphic arts and book industries.

THE argument for a national university by Chancellor Brown of New York city, the substance of which The Monitor printed recently, is another straw showing how the current is running. As the plain people come to demand increased use of specialized, expert knowledge in the possession of highly educated men so that the republic may conserve its total wealth of things for all of humanity, they are finally to express that concrete demand by founding for the nation some sort of an institution which can serve it as states and cities are now served by their universities.

The logic of the demand seems almost irresistible, the more so by the concentration in Washington government employ of persons entirely competent to combine instruction in theory with further practical service. Nor is the strategic position of persons who urge a national university weakened by the fact that precedents are soon to be established by the appropriating of funds for nationwide education in agriculture and the domestic arts. If the treasury can be drawn upon thus, it also can be tapped, we should imagine, for a national university at Washington.

Apocryphal the city university as over against the state university, and the likelihood that as time goes on municipalities in increasing numbers will crown their democratic systems of education with such universities as Cincinnati is supporting, it is interesting to note that two other Ohio cities are beginning to speculate as to their duty in the matter. The Cincinnati school's record of fusion of cultural and vocational aims of study and work, of theory and of practice, is persuasive. It provokes imitation. But when the plan is faced as a practical matter, it involves either duplication of university plants already existing or conversion of them from a basis of private endowment and control to that of a public support and management; and to effect the latter policy is not an easy moral or legal task. Yet its difficulty is not a justification for refusing to meet it.

Exemption of educational institutions from taxation has been a policy of the United States from earliest days, and is not likely soon if ever to be changed. But the exemption carries with it duties on the part of institutions so favored which, if not lived up to, may increase demand for withdrawal of privileges. Our opinion is that, solely on prudential if no higher grounds, institutions like Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Chicago University are likely, within a decade, to be very much more closely identified than they now are with the great urban centers in which they are placed.

New University Ideals Defined

Annual State History Recording

FAVORABLE comment is being made on a California citizen's chronicle of the formal and informal, external and interior, surface and subterranean events connected with sessions of the legislative body of that state. As in other commonwealths, the laws enacted each year are published in an official compilation. As in other states, there is journalistic registration of doings at the capital and in the capitol building. But from this new form of chronicle, seriously undertaken and executed, the citizen gets new light on the process of lawmaking. Cumulative evidence is produced of the position of each lawmaker with respect to specific issues and bills and also toward large measures of public policy. The genesis, alteration and final enactment of laws, with all incidents illuminating the process, are described. Influences that shape events, but that are neither rational in method nor righteous in aim, are depicted as operative. Partisan politics, class interests, personal prejudices and dislikes, are recognized as elements in the problem to be described, so that citizens who read the chronicle may know what goes on behind the solemn front of civic service and reverence for law and the constitution.

Done with anything like fair play, just insight and regard for facts, such a legislative annual must have an important educational influence on citizens who read it. It may be in some respects disillusioning, but on the other hand it furnishes the electorate with facts that at present are not to be had in precisely such coordinated, interpretative form, giving credit where credit is due among lawmakers and state officials, as well as exposing those influences that are baleful.

One would hardly claim for such a compilation perfect impartiality. Approximate achievement in that line will mean much. Nor is the perspective likely to be wholly true to ultimate judgments on men and measures. Yet after all this is said, it still is true that state legislatures in general would doubtless profit by the custom which has been set up in California. It enforces a sense of responsibility to ideal ends of government and also to one's constituency if a lawmaker knows that at least once a year his record is to be made public as part of a survey of the achievements or failures of a body of which he is a member. The ephemeral verdicts of a day he may ignore, and to the rating to be put upon him by posterity he may be indifferent. But for some one who writes history with a view neither as short as that of a reporter nor so long as that of a philosopher, some one who can appraise a legislative record for something like its actual meaning to men of the time, the legislator will have some regard. And so will the alert citizen now more or less in the dark as to what really is done at state capitals.

A Woman's Effort to Regulate Furnaces

IN the very advanced New York suburb of Montclair, N. J., the house furnaces, it appears, for some reason have not been working satisfactorily this winter. In some specific instances, it is alleged, the cause has been traced to imperfect apparatus. One of the foremost women of the place, numbered among those who have been compelled to put up with inconvenience and annoyance, has been moved by the situation, and in the hope of bettering it for next winter, to appeal to the town authorities for legislation which will prevent the installation of ineffective heating plants. It is understood that a rigid investigation of the whole matter will ensue.

Montclair is the home of hundreds of wealthy business men of New York, of hundreds of people possessed of means sufficient to enable them to experiment broadly in the line of municipal heating. It would seem, in view of the present situation there, that instead of pursuing further the prevailing system of individual furnace installation, they would subscribe liberally—as they have on previous occasions—to forward a great public improvement. Montclair is a well-built, well-managed, thoroughly progressive community. It has initiated many municipal improvements and reforms that have since been adopted elsewhere. It is exactly the kind of a community that might properly become leader of a movement looking to the elimination of the house furnace.

Some will say that community heating has been undertaken elsewhere but not with unmixed success. Some will point to Evanston, Ill., the Montclair of Chicago, for proof that the central heating plant does not meet the needs of the common people for home heating at reasonable cost. In a number of communities there are now in operation neighborhood and district heating plants for the supply of warmth to homes. But, at the very best, the results achieved have been only partially satisfactory. Montclair has now the incentive; if numbers among its residents many who have the means to promote experiments in general house-heating on an extensive scale. In solving their own problem these people would be solving a problem, perhaps, for millions. Heat might well be distributed in the near future as water, gas and electric power and light are distributed now. Why should not Montclair, with all of its advantages, be the first community to demonstrate the practicability of warming all homes in a community from a central station?

Perhaps a woman's individual efforts to regulate Montclair furnaces will lead to this. Many great changes begin in a small way.

MARKETING departments in state agricultural colleges, with the design of preventing waste in poultry, eggs and other farm products—a project proposed in a bill introduced into Congress by Representative Jacoway of Arkansas—might lead eventually to the establishment of state cold storage warehouses. Whether this will be acceptable depends entirely upon the length public thought has traveled in the direction of state control.

ACCORDING to its latest estimate, Baltimore has 581,000 inhabitants. From all appearances census returns in 1920 will have extraordinary interest for the Boston-Cleveland-Baltimore-Pittsburgh-Detroit-Buffalo-San Francisco group.

VERY naturally the country will think twice before going into the purchase of the railroads. Seeing that their aggregate capitalization is \$22,000,000,000, perhaps it will be better if the country think more than twice.

THERE is wholesome incentive to humility in the thought recently conveyed to children of these times that they can, if they will, learn something useful even from the cave dwellers.